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THE PRESIDENCY.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

HOW PARTIES ARE DIVIDED—THE REPUBLICAN WEAKNESS AND WHAT CAUSES IT—BAD POLITICAL MANAGEMENT AND INCOMPETENT LEADERS—VIEWS OF GOV. SMITH.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Wednesday, April 19, 1876.

On the 3d of next month the Republicans of Georgia will meet in State convention to elect delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati, and at this time there is no doubt here that the representatives chosen will be unpledged and uninstructed. This may not be the result, however, if in the interim a vigorous canvass is made in favor of any of the prominent candidates, for in Georgia as in no other Southern State the Republicans are careless, without self reliance, and ready to "follow their leader." This state of things is no doubt due in a great measure to the hopelessness of their situation as a party, but at the same time it is to be attributed in no slight degree to the shortsightedness, the lack of energy, and the complete incapacity of their leaders. The average intelligence of the rank and file of the party, or the colored voter, is much greater than in South Carolina or Alabama, but unfortunately there is not one good negro leader in the State, and Moses, the robber Governor, was not far wrong when he said "to be successful we must have smart political niggers." One by one the colored leaders have been killed off or driven out of the State, and the white men who have remained in control have been content in the enjoyment of fat Federal offices, and, fearing trouble with their Democratic neighbors, have quietly let local politics alone. H. P. Farrow, the Chairman of the Central Committee, is an active intelligent man and has worked hard; he has been aided nobly by one or two gentlemen in Savannah, and there the leadership of the party ends. These statements cannot be successfully contradicted, for the facts in the case prove their truth. It is, of course, true that the Democrats have control of all the election machinery, and that by violence and partisan laws, of which I will speak in a future letter, they prevent the negroes from voting. But could they by these means alone carry the State by a majority of 60,000, as they did four years ago? Everything goes to show that they could not. In Louisiana the Republicans have had to contend with still greater difficulties, but by good management and bravery they have succeeded in getting out their vote and carrying the elections. Georgia is naturally a Republican State, and there is no good reason why she should remain longer in the hands of the Democrats.

AMONG THE COLORED VOTERS.

The present political situation is most keenly felt and deplored by the colored people. In a political sense, it would have been quite as well for them if the war had never occurred, for they are practically as far from the ballot-box now as they were in the days of slavery. This morning I had conversations with several intelligent black men, and was assured by them all that they were not allowed any voice in the State Government. One well-informed young fellow, a waiter in the hotel here, said that because of this state of things thousands of his people were emigrating to South Carolina and Louisiana, where they knew they would be permitted to exercise their political rights. My informant attributed all the political troubles of the negroes to the apathy of the white Republicans. Said he, in the peculiarly soft and liquid dialect of the country: "Taint no use us niggers tryin' to vote ef we isn't backed up by de white folks. Niggers can't vote alone, dats sure."

"In what way do you want your white friends to help you?" I asked. "Oh, we doesn't want much," he replied; "ef dey would come, a few of dem and stand round by de polls 'lection day, de boys wouldn't be afeared; dat would make a sort of moral persuasion like, and dey'd all step to de front. Dey wants to, sure."

"And won't your white leaders do that much for you?" "No, Sah, not in de country; in de city dey is on hand all right, but in de country don't none on em come round; skeered I reckon." "Why should they be afraid?" I asked. "Wal," said he, and then shook his head mysteriously, "Wal, ef yer lived down dis a way, Sah, reckon yer'd find out dat twar'nt healthy for no white Radicals to be round Georgia country 'lection days." "Then you mean to tell me that the negroes don't vote because the white Republicans don't try to protect them, and that the white men stay away from the polls through fear?" "Yes, Sah," was the reply, "dat am just de cream in de churn, both on em is skeered." In subsequent conversations with both white men and negroes, I learned that in many of the districts between Atlanta and Augusta there was not one white Republican—colored voters there were in thousands, but they seldom or never came to the polls. In some cases they had been threatened with violence, many of them who attempted to vote had been beaten, and there was a general understanding that "twar'nt healthy for them to be round on 'lection day."

THE PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK.

As I have already intimated the delegation from this State to the Cincinnati Convention will probably go unpledged and uninstructed. Up to this time no one of the Presidential candidates, except perhaps Morton, has been represented here, and the feeling of party leaders, if the Federal officials can be called so, is very evenly divided between Bristow, Hayes, and Blaine. The Democrats seem to have a preference for Bayard or Hancock, though they state positively that they are willing to let their Northern and Western friends select the man, and that they will abide by the choice. This morning, during a long conversation which I had with Gov. Smith, he gave expression to these and similar sentiments. He said that for the present, at least, the South should be content to take a second and minor part in the councils of the Democratic Party; this, most sensible Democrats in Georgia admitted, and although they might have their own opinion as to candidates and measures they were not ready to express them at this time. The South was in a state of political anarchy, so to speak, and from that situation it could only be rescued by the votes of the Democratic masses of the North and West. The strongest candidate, and the man who was most popular with the people everywhere, was the candidate that the South would most gladly support. In answer to a direct question Gov. Smith said that he believed Bristow would be very popular in the South were he nominated by the Democrats, but in the event of his receiving the Republican nomination he could count on no aid from Democratic sources. The St. Louis nominee, no matter who he was, would be supported by the cotton States. Regarding the rule of the Democrats in Georgia Gov. Smith was not very communicative. He is much too fair a man to [illegible] all the election tricks which are practiced by his party in this State, but he is, of course, unwilling to say anything which would injure the men by whose votes he was elected. He admitted, however, that there were thousands of negroes in the State who never voted. When asked how he accounted for this the Governor replied, "Oh, I suppose they don't want to vote," then he changed the subject.

Regarding his political opponents he was more ready to talk than he was in reference to the acts of his own party. He said that much of the weakness of the Republican Party in Georgia was to be attributed to the bad management of its leaders. They were, as a class, not good politicians, and they did not work with that energy which brought success. The closeness with which the color line was drawn was also most unfortunate for the Republicans, as by it they lost the influence and support of the old Whig and Union Party. This was very strong in Georgia, and the men who composed it were among the best citizens of the State. On most national questions they were in accord with the Republicans of the North; but so long as the party in Georgia continued to be constituted as it was at present they would refuse to vote anything but the Democratic ticket. "In a word," said the Governor in conclusion, "divide the negro vote and you will increase the Republican strength in Georgia." The same opinion is entertained by many of the leading politicians in the South.

H. C.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

WORCESTER, April 21.—At the Republican caucuses held here this evening the following delegates were elected to the State Convention: Ward 1, John W. Wetherell, Benjamin Walker, A. G. Walker, and T. J. Hastings; Ward 2, Philip L. Moen, T. L. Nelson, J. Evarts Greene, and Charles G. Reed; Ward 3, H. W. Wilson and George F. Rice; Ward 4, Rev. C. M. Lamson, Horace Wyman, and E. Cutler; Ward 5, George Pritchard, Harlan Fairbanks, and John C. Newton; Ward 6, George S. Barton, E. B. Crane, Willard Ward, J. C. French, and W. H. Dexter; Ward 7, A. B. Lovell, John S. Baldwin, Edwin Morse, William Mecorney, and C. L. Hartshorne; Ward 8, George W. Richardson, W. S. B. Hopkins, Henry Clarke, and George M. Rice. Three of the wards declared formally for Bristow in resolutions. A majority of the delegates from the other wards are understood to favor Bristow.

MR. BLAINE ASKED TO HAVE THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM INVESTIGATED.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 21.—The *Evening News* calls upon Mr. Blaine to ask an immediate investigation of the charge that he obtained $64,000 from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and announces, upon authority, that if he fail to do so, J. C. S. Harrison, of this city, will go before the Judiciary Committee of the House, as Government Director of the road, and demand an immediate investigation of the matter.

COLORADO'S DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI.

DENVER, April 21.—The Republican Territorial Convention yesterday selected delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati. The delegation is headed by Hon. Henry M. Teller, and is regarded as exceptionally good, and is uninstructed.

DELEGATES TO UTICA.

ALBANY, April 21.—In the Second Assembly District Convention of Rensselaer County a motion that the convention favors Tilden was carried unanimously. J. E. Reynolds, A. O. Hull, and J. P. Ball were chosen as delegates to Utica. The delegates from the First Assembly District of Otsego County to the Utica Convention are Horace M. Hooker, William H. Ely, and Edmund A. Ward. They are all in favor of Tilden. Resolutions indorsing him were also adopted. The First District of Madison County has elected W. K. Lippett, A. A. Stoddard, and James G. Richards delegates to Utica.

A BRISTOW CAMPAIGN CLUB.

BOSTON, April 21.—A Bristow Campaign Club was formed in this city to-night.

GREAT FIRE RAGING IN GLASGOW.

AN ENTIRE BLOCK OF BUILDINGS IN FLAMES—THE FIRE DEPARTMENT INEFFECTUAL.

GLASGOW, April 21—Midnight.—A fire broke out to-night on Buchanan street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. A whole square of buildings is now burning. The flames have reached the office of the Glasgow *Herald*. All the available engines are at work, but produce little effect.

CUBA.

THE SPANISH ROYAL COMMISSIONER—THE EX-PRESIDENT OF SAN DOMINGO IN CUBA.

HAVANA, April 21.—Señor Rubí, the Royal Commissioner, will sail for New-York to-morrow, on his return to Spain. The Segundo Cabo will probably take the field against the rebels in a few days. Ex-President Ignacio Gonzalez, of San Domingo, has taken up his residence at Santiago de Cuba.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Mollie Dean, the young woman shot by William Cooper this morning, died this afternoon, and Cooper is in the hospital and expected to die any moment. It appears Cooper had paid addresses to Miss Dean for some time, but of late she had attempted to break with him, she being engaged to another man. To-day Cooper called at the house where Miss Dean lived, and she went out into the garden with him, but after a few moments' conversation she uttered a scream and ran toward the house. Cooper followed and fired two shots, both of which entered the girl's head, and she fell to the ground mortally wounded. Cooper then put the pistol to his own head, and sent a bullet through his brain.

THE BOSTON BELFRY MURDER.

BOSTON, April 21.—Thomas W. Piper, condemned to be executed on the 26th of May for the murder of Mabel Young in the belfry of the Warren Avenue Church, to-day made a sworn statement that she received the injuries that caused her death from the trap-door falling upon her head, and that he was frightened lest he would be accused of murdering her, and therefore he denied all knowledge of the matter, trusting that his connection with it would not be discovered.

THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

OTTAWA, April 21.—Owing to the prevalence of a contagious disease among cattle in many parts of Europe, the Dominion Government has issued an order prohibiting the importation of live stock from Europe, except at Halifax, St. John, and Quebec, where arrivals will be subjected to a rigid quarantine.

ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

LOUISVILLE, April 21.—James Wilkinson, of the firm of Brewer & Wilkinson, New-Orleans merchants, has been arrested here, charged with having committed frauds in Nashville, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, and New-York, amounting in all to $15,000. Wilkinson was apprehended by Detective Cave on a team between here and Nashville on information by telegraph from New-Orleans to hold him. He offered the officer $300 in gold to release him, saying that detectives elsewhere had done so. Cave brought him to this city.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 74½; California, 83; Segregated Belcher, 89; Ophir, 64¼; Chollar, 102; Savage, 16½; Imperial, new stock, 5¼; Mexican, 39¾; Gould and Curry, 17¾; Best and Belcher, 52¾; Hale and Norcross, 64; Crown Point, 20¼; Yellow Jacket, 30½; Empire, 11½; Alpha, 67¾; Belcher, 30¼; Confidence, 21; Sierra Nevada, 20½; Exchequer, 23¼; Overman, 69¼; Justice, 28½; Caledonian, 9½.

DAVENPORT'S TESTIMONY.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS IN NEW-YORK

HISTORY OF THE ATTEMPT TO PROTECT THE BALLOT-BOXES FROM DEMOCRATIC STUFFERS AND REPEATERS—MR. CAULFIELD'S MODE OF EXAMINING WITNESSES—DAVENPORT READY TO TELL AS MUCH AS THE COMMITTEE MAY DESIRE TO KNOW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—There was great interest manifested to-day to hear the testimony of John I. Davenport before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. Early in the day Mr. Caulfield was plied with questions about how the committee would proceed with Mr. Davenport, and all sorts of arguments were used to convince him that the newspaper men should all be admitted to hear the evidence of this witness. When the committee met at 2 o'clock there were at least a dozen or more newspaper men gathered near the door, and in the shade of one of the windows Col. Whitley stood conversing in a quiet way with the mysterious witness. Mr. Caulfield, when the committee were all in, submitted the proposition to admit the newspaper men, and for a time there was quite a discussion in the committee on the proposition. One or two of the committee were strongly opposed to publicity, the principal grounds of objection being that it would crowd the room so as to make it impossible to transact the business. They finally agreed to allow the newspaper men to select three men from among their number, who should be allowed to hear the testimony of the witnesses and copy all the evidence already given in the case, and then give it to the others. The door was then opened, and the newspaper men invited in to hear the decision of the committee. As soon as it was announced by Mr. Caulfield, there were numerous objections raised by the correspondents as to this method of giving out the testimony, and, after some pleasant discussion between the committee and the newspaper representatives, the vote by which that rule had been adopted was rescinded, and an order made admitting all newspaper men who desired to be present. The witness was then called, and appeared carrying an armful of documents, and followed by a servant with as many more as he could carry. The witness deposited those he had in front of him on the table, and the servant piled up several armfuls more in the corner of the committee-room.

The committee had consumed so much time in the discussion of various questions, particularly that of opening the doors, that Mr. Davenport did not take the stand till about 4 o'clock, and being interrupted by a recess of the committee for the members to vote on the Indian bill, he did not get far into his statement before adjournment. He said enough to throw light on some of the mysterious parts of the transaction testified to by Whitley and Judge Williams. His evidence is exceedingly interesting, and the committee gave him close attention. Mr. Caulfield, the Chairman, began a line of examination expected to be embarrassing, but whatever faults may be charged to the witness, greenness and timidity are not among them. The questions asked were such as these: "Have you had any connection with politics in New-York?" "Are you an active working politician in the Republican Party in the City of New-York?" "Are you the person known as Little Johnny Davenport?" Witness denied that he was an active working politician, meaning that he has no connection with running the party machinery. He took an interest in politics, and voted the Republican ticket. He admitted that he was the Little Johnny Davenport referred to. He was then questioned as to how his dispatch to the committee came to be published in the papers, and he said he gave a copy to every reporter who called on him. He was then requested to make in his own way the explanation he had promised, and, with a few interruptions, he proceeded in nearly the following words:

After referring to the enormous frauds perpetrated in New-York in 1868, the investigation by the Union League Club, and the attempt to secure the passage of preventive legislation in Congress, he said: "I was engaged in procuring the passage of this law as the attorney of the Union League Club. I was during 1869, 1870, and 1871 obtaining this legislation. In 1870, after the passage of that act, I was appointed United States Commissioner upon the request of some thirty or forty leading gentlemen of all political parties, and also of other gentlemen outside of the State of New-York. Among these were Mr. Blair, of Michigan; Mr. Lawrence, now a member of the House from Ohio; Moses H. Grinnell, William E. Dodge, Legrande B. Canon, William Walter Phelps and others. I began to follow out the investigation that the commissioner had begun in 1868. At the November election of 1870 I had copies of the registry made and supervisors were appointed under that Act of Congress. I found the law very imperfect. I found that while the people who committed these frauds were very careful at that election not to commit them, so far as members of Congress were concerned, for fear they would fall into the clutches of the authorities. There was no hesitation in committing frauds with respect to the other candidates. For instance, I have here an official canvass of the City of New-York in 1870. At the November election, in the Fifteenth Election District of the Sixth Ward, the vote for Governor was 319, of which 304 were Democratic. For members of Congress there were thirty-five votes." Mr. Davenport here called attention to several other districts showing a similar state of facts. "I found in many districts that the Inspectors proceeded to canvass the voters for members of Congress, and then put my men out of doors while canvassing the votes for other officers. I laid these facts before the Union League Club and came here to Washington the following year to secure an amendment of the law. As the result of my efforts that Winter the law of Feb. 28, 1871, was enacted. I then went to work, by taking the census and drawing it off in houses by election districts, obtaining the names of about three hundred and thirty thousand male citizens in the City; I then assorted them, writing them upon slips. They were in books assorted alphabetically. I went on with this work, obtaining copies of the Registers' books and poll lists, and putting them into shape that I could bring each block by itself. I found that at no election ever held in the City of New-York could any man make comparison between one year and any preceding year. This was caused by the changing of election districts, and I found that sometimes changes were made twice in one year. I came to the conclusion that if I could get the poll lists and compare them by blocks, I did not care how often they changed the district, as I would be able in any event to make the necessary changes for the sake of comparison in a few hours. I spent on this work up to 1871 about ten thousand dollars. I found myself becoming impoverished. I consulted as to whether there was not some means of providing money to carry on this work. I consulted Mr. Bliss, Mr. Arthur, Col Sharpe, Thomas Murphy, Le Grand B. Cannon, Jackson S. Schultz, and probably some others. I knew if my plan was carried out the fraudulent voting in New-York could be stopped."

Mr. Davenport was here asked by the Chairman whether he carried on this labor for the good of the public, and the witness in replying stated that in addition to any public spirit he might have, the work had come to be a sort of hobby which he was determined should be completed. He was afterward appointed Chief Supervisor under the Election law, and in regard to this he said: "I supposed that out of the funds received as Chief Supervisor I should get money to compensate myself. I found this was a mistake. What had already been begun was very small in comparison with what I desired to do. I think I myself found this clause in the Appropriation bill: 'For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States;' in 1871 I went to Long Branch to see the President; I went with Hugh Hastings and Mr. Murphy; I met, besides the President, Gov. Fish and perhaps, Gen. Horace Porter was there; I took down to the Branch some work I had done and the plan of what was doing. I asked the President to see the Attorney General and speak to him about getting me some of this money. The President, after talking about the subject, told me he would see the Attorney General, and I subsequently received from the two Attorneys General, Akerman and Williams, sums of money I think to the amount of thirty-four thousand dollars. I went on under the act of Feb. 28, 1871, and indexed my registry and entered up the index alphabetically. This was an exceedingly great labor, as any one who has undertaken the indexing of so many thousand names can understand." The witness here explained the information contained in the blanks upon which this registry was drawn off.

In answer to questions witness said it was in the Summer of 1871 he saw the President at Long Branch; he thought that was the only conversation he ever had with the President on the subject of the appropriation; he might have spoken to the President on the subject in Washington on one occasion, but does not remember it; it might have been that he spoke to one of the private secretaries instead of the President; if he spoke of the subject at all in Washington, it must have been in the Winter of 1872; he never had any order of any kind from the President; the President spent an hour and a half perhaps at the house of witness in New-York in examining the books and lists that had been prepared; this was in 1873, or possibly 1874; witness thinks it was in 1873; it was long after the election of 1872; he invited the President to call and see how the plans presented to him in 1871 at Long Branch had been carried out.

This puts the action of the President in a new and much more favorable light than the published statements, which have left the impression that the President was examining these records in 1872, and in a manner looking after the details of the election in which he was personally interested. Mr. Davenport will go on with his testimony to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, and the Committee intimated that they could not conclude his examination in one day. He expects to go to New-York to stay over Sunday, and return next week. He stated he desired to get on as far as possible to-morrow, as he wished to have the whole truth out without unnecessary delay.

It was omitted in the proper place, and may be stated here, that Mr. Davenport was questioned as to his first acquaintance with President Grant and the degree of intimacy which had existed between them. Mr. Davenport testified that he first met Gen. Grant when the latter came East to take command of all the Armies of the United States. Davenport was at that time an aide de camp to Gen. Butler, and was in charge of the Bureau of Information, and it was his duty to make complete rosters of Lee's Army, and to know each day the position and strength of the Confederate forces operating in front of Butler's command. Since Gen. Grant became President Davenport had met him perhaps five or six times in New-York, and had called on him at the White House in Washington. There had never been any correspondence between them, and he had written but one letter to the President, which was a recommendation of an appointment of Surveyor of the Port of New-York.

Ex-Attorney General Williams had a long interview to-day with Attorney General Pierrepont concerning the payments to Davenport. What was said is not publicly known, but it is understood that Judge Pierrepont was satisfied the use of the secret service fund, so-called, was legal. The item of appropriation has generally been $50,000 each year, appropriated in the following language: "For this sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States, $50,000." That sum was expended through the Chief of the Secret Service, and it is shown by his testimony that he desired to pay the detailed bills of Davenport, instead of paying the money over in gross. The appropriation places the money absolutely within the control of the Attorney General, and almost any use to which he might devote it would be considered legal, while the propriety of the expenditures might still be questioned. There was clearly an unpardonable looseness in the disbursement of the fund, since the only vouchers preserved by the Department of Justice are the receipts of Whitley in gross sums. The money was drawn from the Treasury on requisition of the Attorney General in favor of the Chief Clerk, Falls, who was the disbursing officer. He might have paid it directly to Davenport, but instead of doing so let the expenditure follow its usual course through the Chief of Secret Service, which accounts for Whitley having received and receipted for it and taken receipts in turn. If the money has been improperly expended in New-York the responsibility must fall on the Attorney General by reason of his failure to make a sufficiently severe supervision of vouchers.

NAVY-YARD INVESTIGATIONS.

THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE TO CONCLUDE THEIR WORK AT PHILADELPHIA TO-DAY—NAVAL OFFICERS IMPLICATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—After a session lasting a fortnight, Mr. Whitthorne's Subcommittee on Naval Expenditures agreed to conclude their labors here to-morrow. During the fourteen days which they have been in session meetings have been held from early morn until late at night. The testimony is voluminous, and will cover some seventeen hundred pages of printed matter. The investigations have covered nearly every navy-yard in the country, and the operations of the Naval Department for the past three years. Much hearsay testimony has been taken, but there are assurances that certain parties connected with the department in Washington, and persons who have been supplying the department with various articles for other parts of the country, will be placed in no enviable light. Several naval officers will be found to have been mixed up in questionable transactions which will call for prompt action in their cases. The committee has personally visited both the old Navy-yard and the League Island Station, and witnessed the remains of the wanton destruction of property which was allowed. Builders who were employed in the yard have been examined on this point, and they stated that glycerine might as well have been put under the building and then exploded as to allow the edifices to be destroyed in the manner they were.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The only son of William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) died, Thursday, at the residence of his parents, in Rochester. The boy's name was Kit Carson, after the celebrated scout, and he was in the sixth year of his age.

Hon. O. J. Dickey, formerly a member of Congress, died yesterday at his home in Lancaster, Penn., after an illness of eight weeks, of typhoid pneumonia. Mr. Dickey was born in Beaver County, Penn., April 6, 1823. When young his parents removed to Lancaster, where he subsequently studied law in the office of Mr. Stevens. From 1856 to 1859 he served as District Attorney of Lancaster County. On the death of Thaddeus Stevens, during the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Dickey was elected to fill the vacancy. He was subsequently twice re-elected for full terms, retiring in 1873, after five years' service. He positively declined a re-election, and was succeeded by the present member, A. Herr Smith.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

SPRINGFIELD, April 21.—Under a decree of the United States Circuit Court at Pekin, the Lincoln and Decatur Railroad was sold this afternoon to John J. Martin, on behalf of the bondholders, for $500,000. The total amount of the debt is stated at $1,200,000. The road has heretofore belonged to the Wabash Road.

WASHINGTON.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE MATTER OF THE BARK MARY MERRITT GIVEN TO THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE—THE SESSIONS TO BE PUBLIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Judge Gates' resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to investigate Secretary Bristow's alleged connection with the releasing of the bark Mary Merritt from libel, was reconsidered to-day on motion of Mr. Kasson, and after some verbal amendments the reference was changed from the Committee on Ways and Means to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department. Mr. Kasson then proposed an amendment instructing the Committee to conduct the investigation publicly. Judge Cate, for some mysterious reason, objected to this, and was seconded by Fernando Wood. Mr. Kasson insisted that an investigation affecting the integrity of an officer should be conducted publicly, so as to preclude the possibility of misrepresentation by garbled reports of the proceedings. Objection to the amendment being persisted in, Mr. Kasson demanded a vote on his resolution, which was taken, a division resulting—yeas, 78; nays, 37. A quorum not having voted, a demand was made for the yeas and nays by Mr. Hoar and others on the Republican side. A large number on the Democratic side desired to avoid making a record of the vote, and cried out for a withdrawal of the demand, but Mr. Hoar answered this was an important question and insisted upon the roll-call. The result of the roll-call was yeas, 170; nays, 48, all Democrats. Beebe, Hewitt and Wood, of New-York, and Hamilton, of New-Jersey, were among those voting nay. The action of the House in regard to this particular investigation should be followed up at once by the adoption of a resolution instructing all the committees now making investigations to throw open their doors. The same reasons that induced the order for a public investigation in the case of Secretary Bristow exist in every other case where the reputation of public or private individuals is at stake, and those who are recorded for open doors in this instance cannot consistently vote to maintain secrecy in other cases.

THE RELEASE OF THE VESSEL MARY MERRITT TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Secretary Bristow to-day called on Mr. Ely, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, which is charged with the investigation of the release of the vessel Mary Merritt, and requested that the investigation be entered upon as soon as convenient, and conducted as vigorously as possible. He told Mr. Ely he did not desire to dictate to the committee or to embarrass them in any other work upon which they were engaged, but he was very anxious that the charges against him should not be allowed to rest without the truth being developed. He gave Mr. Ely a list of witnesses that he desired should be called, and stated that all the papers in the case were at the disposal of the committee whenever they saw fit to call for them. Mr. Ely said the committee would begin the investigation on Monday, and that there should be no unnecessary delay. The Secretary's request that the investigation be conducted publicly was subsequently answered by the action of the House.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE LAWYERS OF THE OWNER OF THE BARK—THE ATTACK ON MR. BRISTOW GROUNDLESS AND MALICIOUS.

LOUISVILLE, April 21.—A *Courier-Journal* reporter interviewed Hon. Walter Evans, of this city, in reference to the case of the bark Mary Merritt, about which Mr. Cate, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution in Congress. Mr. Evans said that there was nothing in Secretary Bristow's connection with that case which was in the slightest degree improper, but, on the contrary, his sensitiveness as to official propriety had resulted in great injury to his [Mr. Evan's] clients. Mr. Evans said the facts in the case are these: The bark Mary Merritt was owned by Murray, of Canada, who bought her from Trice Bros., of Hopkinsville, Ky., on a warranty. The bark was seized and libelled in Wisconsin for a mere technical violation, and then forfeited by decree. From the decree an appeal to the Supreme Court was taken, and Trice Brothers employed Messrs. Feland and Evans, lawyers, to obtain a remission of the forfeiture. They visited Washington and offered Bristow employment in the case, he then holding no public office. Their proposition to him was declined, but Bristow introduced them to Secretary Richardson. Mr. Evans says this was done without compensation or promise thereof, and purely for friendship. Efforts before Mr. Richardson did not succeed, owing to representations of Weiss, the informer in the case. Subsequently, when Bristow became Secretary of the Treasury, application for a remission was renewed, but he positively refused to act in the case, placing his refusal upon the ground that he had already appeared in the case, as described. Weiss subsequently, as Evans understood, made an affidavit stating that he had been misinformed, and writing, in a prayer, that the application for remission should be granted. Evans learned that the remission was approved of by Mr. Conant, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, after examination into the case by the Solicitor of the Treasury. His clients never obtained the remission, nor have he and his partner received a cent for their services. Mr. Evans states distinctly that Bristow was never attorney in the case, and never received a farthing for his friendly service, and pronounces this assault utterly groundless, and made for malicious purposes.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF BELKNAP.

THE MERITS OF THE CASE NOT TO BE REACHED BEFORE MAY 15.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The counsel for Gen. Belknap have decided to demur to the first replication of the managers on the part of the House in the impeachment proceedings against him, and to rejoin as to the second replication, making full answer thereto, denying that Gen. Belknap resigned to evade impeachment, as alleged in that replication. The pleadings in the case will then be complete, with the exception of the sur-rejoinder of the managers, which will simply be a joining in the demurrer as to the first, and reaffirmation of the second replication, with the addition of a general denial of the facts set up by the defense. When the pleas are all in, which must be by next Thursday, the issue will be made up, and then, Belknap's counsel have stated, two weeks' time will be asked to prepare for the argument of the question. If this time is granted, and five days added for the argument, it will be the middle of May before the Senate can decide the question of jurisdiction. There may be some difference of opinion between the managers and the counsel for Gen. Belknap as to the time necessary to prepare for the argument, as the managers have ordered subpœnas issued for witnesses to appear next Thursday. It is safe to say, however, that the argument of the question of jurisdiction will not be completed before the 10th of May, and if the Senate decides the question adversely to the defense the trial cannot proceed upon its merits before the 15th of May.

DON PIATT'S PECULIARITIES.

HIS INTEREST IN A MOTH EXTERMINATOR—TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR FOR INFLUENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Donn Piatt was examined to-day concerning his knowledge of the Army moth. Unfortunately, the magnificent Brega was not present to confront the dashing newspaper man, who also engages occasionally in little matters about the Capitol and departments. Piatt's testimony contained very little information not already known to the public; but on one or two important points he was directly in conflict with Mr. Brega. The latter testified that Donn Piatt wanted $12,000 more than the company had agreed to pay him, and had the work stopped because he could not get it. Piatt says that whoever makes such a statement as that tells a lie. He refers to an agreement with Cowles that his compensation should be increased from five to fifteen per cent., and says that when he talked with Cowles about it the latter explained that he was unable to make the payment because of expenses in the matter which would not bear investigation. Mr. Piatt takes high moral ground, and says that the instant he heard that firm was doing anything that would not bear investigation, he ceased to have any connection with the affair. Not only that, but he proceeded to have the fraudulent transaction promptly closed. The refusal to pay him the $12,000 had nothing to do with his action. There is now a necessity of hearing from Mr. Cowles, if he can be found. He seems to be keeping out of the way of the committee, although Mr. Brega intimated that it was only necessary to send a telegram to San Francisco to have him appear here by the 1st of June.

PETITION FOR AVERY'S PARDON.

THE PAPER SIGNED BY HIGH OFFICIALS—THE PRISONER'S WIFE PLEADING FOR HER HUSBAND—A STRONG FEELING IN AVERY'S FAVOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Very strong efforts are being made to secure the pardon of Avery. A numerously-signed petition has been presented to the President. The two Senators from Missouri, and some other men of high official position, have personally interested themselves in his behalf. Mrs. Avery herself called upon the Attorney General yesterday, and pleaded for the pardon of her husband. She several times repeated that he was not guilty. The Attorney General replied that if she could in any way bring proof that her husband was not guilty it would be a strong reason for his immediate pardon. She gave no evidence, however, and presented no papers or letters, as has been erroneously reported. Mrs. Avery was laboring under great nervous excitement, and there is no doubt that if the strain upon her nerves is long continued she will become seriously ill or insane. The interview is described to have been exceedingly pathetic. The reasons urged in Avery's behalf are that the conviction was based on very weak testimony, and that there is reason to believe he did not receive money, but that he was led into furnishing information by the men who were engaged in the whisky frauds, without himself really understanding the degree of his culpability. The papers, as sent to the Attorney General, were not properly drawn, and they have been returned for the necessary amendment. When they are again presented they will be referred to the District Attorney at St. Louis, and will follow the usual course in such cases. There is a strong feeling here favorable to the pardon of Avery, particularly as his sentence seems to have been exceedingly severe, considering the nature of the testimony on which he was convicted.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS—JUDGE BARTLEY'S COTTON CASES—PACIFIC RAILROADS—THE EXTRADITION CASES.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Committee on Ways and Means, after hearing the report of the subcommittee appointed to wait upon Secretary Bristow in reference to withdrawing his circular inviting proposals for the sale of five per cent bonds to pay the judgments awarded by the Alabama Commissioners, to-day agreed to report Mr. Hewitt's resolution adversely to the House.

The Post Office Appropriation bill will be reported to the House on Monday. This will be followed by the Indian bill, the Navy bill, and the Army bill, these three being nearly completed.

Judge Bartley, who gave hearsay testimony before Caulfield's committee concerning the connection of Secretary Bristow with Suit's whisky cases, has a record as a claim agent before the Treasury Department, which may make him dislike the Secretary. Since the latter came into office, Bartley has had rejected 148 cotton cases in which he was attorney, the whole number of bales claimed being 12,445. He has had one claim for ninety bales partly paid, the amount allowed being $1,310.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to extend the time for completing the Northern Pacific Railroad and of the proposition offered by Mr. Throckmorton as an amendment to extend the time also for the Texas Pacific Company. A letter was submitted, addressed to the chairman by C. P. Huntington, proposing an amendment to this amendment that the Southern Pacific Company of California shall be allowed to construct a road eastward from the Colorado River, and receive the Texas Pacific land grant for such portion of the transcontinental line of railroad as it anticipates the latter in building within the next six years. The committee adjourned without action until next Wednesday.

No information has yet been received from London concerning the note of the Secretary of State designed to be read to Lord Derby earnestly protesting against the course of the British Government in refusing to return Winslow to this country under the extradition clause of the Ashburton treaty. The Department of State, however, has received information that the Canadian Government has promptly responded to the recent request of this Government to return a fugitive from justice, claiming such return under the extradition clause of the same treaty. The Canadian Government raised no question whatever as to its power under the British law, which was passed after the ratification of the treaty. This is regarded as an example by a British colony which the mother government should have no objection to imitate.

The Republican Senators held a caucus to-day to arrange the order of business, which is likely to be affected by the coming impeachment trial. There was considerable discussion but no action on any point. Among other subjects brought forward for an interchange of views was the question of the expediency of passing the House bill for a total repeal of the Bankrupt law. The general sentiment seemed to be averse to the repeal and in favor of amending the present law, but there was a great diversity of opinion concerning the character of the amendments needed.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following transfers of officers of the Ordnance Department are made: Major S. J. Treadwell from the command of the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, to New-York City, for duty as a member of a Board on Experimental Guns; Major T. J. Boyler, from the command of the Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va., to the command of the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor. Major J. M. Whittemore, from the command of the Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me., to the command of the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia. Capt. J. P. Farley, from the National Armory at Springfield, Mass., to the command of the Kennebec Arsenal, at Augusta, Me.; Capt. J. G. Butler, from the Ordnance agency at New-York City to the Watervliet Arsenal at West Troy, N. Y.; First Lieut. J. E. Greer, from the Augusta Arsenal of Georgia to the National Armory at Springfield, Mass.: First Lieut. C. S. Smith, from the Fort Monroe Arsenal, of Virginia, to the Ordnance agency of New-York City; Capt. M. J. Grealish, Ordnance Storekeeper, from the Pikeville Arsenal, of Maryland, to Augusta Arsenal, of Georgia; Assistant Surgeon J. S. Billings and First Lieuts. E. D. Wheeler, of the First Artillery, and T. A. Fisher, of the Twenty-second Infantry are appointed a board of officers to assemble in this city on Friday, the 21st inst., or as soon thereafter as is practicable, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of an applicant for appointment as superintendent of a national cemetery. Leave of absence for six months is granted Major D. R. Clendennin, of the Eighth Cavalry, Fort MacIntosh, Texas.

Passed Assistant Engineer George P. Hunt ordered to the Wyandotte; Surgeon D. McMurtrie detached from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass. and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Engineer William A. Mintzer from the Wyandotte and granted eight months leave from the 20th of April, with permission to leave the United States.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

CONDITION OF FOREIGN BUSINESS.

THE EUROPEAN GRAIN TRADE AND THE CROPS—THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LONDON, April 21.—The general backwardness of the season influences the grain markets. The supplies offering, however, are too good to allow farm prospects to interfere much with values. Wednesday's market, being the first after the holidays, was rather unusually animated, and previous quotations were maintained. Oats advanced 3d. @6d. on French demand. The week's imports include, wheat, 151,086 quarters; maize, 156,304 quarters; flour, 30,170 sacks. The average prices of English growths of wheat are 45s. 1d.; of barley, 33s. 7d.; and of oats, 25s. 8d. per quarter. To-day in Mark lane there has been a good inquiry for wheat and flour; cargoes of No. 1 Milwaukee, 45s., and California, 50s. Barley and maize were firm, but only in retail request. Beans and peas were rather lower. Flour, 28s. to 43s. per sack. The chances of hostilities in Eastern Europe keep the grain markets in a state of suspense.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—A leading grain circular says: "The temperature and milder weather are generally more favorable for farming, though upon heavy lands the Spring sowing is difficult, because the soil is saturated by the previous excessive moisture. The deliveries of English wheat have been very small, and in many markets prices are rather dearer. Foreign wheat is in improved request at fully late rates. There was a moderate attendance of millers at Liverpool to-day, and wheat ruled quiet, holders generally conceding one penny per cental decline, except for choice white, which was unchanged. Flour was unchanged, but the demand was small. Dry new Indian corn was scarce and previous prices were maintained. Soft qualities were dull at three pence reduction."

The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association's weekly circular, issued this afternoon and containing figures brought down to Thursday evening, says the cotton market reopened steady after the holidays, and, though business has been only moderate, quotations of almost every description were well supported. American has been in moderate demand, but firmly held at last week's quotations. In Sea Island business has been of a retail character, but prices are unchanged. Transactions in futures have been limited, but prices have risen partially 1-16d. for American and East Indies. Silver to-day is quoted in London at 53½d.

EXTRADITION IN ENGLAND.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM E. GRAY IN THE BOW STREET POLICE COURT—COMMITMENT ON THE ADDITIONAL CHARGES OF FORGING AND UTTERING.

LONDON, April 21.—William E. Gray appeared before Justice Vaughan, in his private office in the Bow Street Police Court, to-day, when Thomas Sampson, the United States detective, was again sworn. The further papers in the case, which were overlooked yesterday, were proved and the additional counts of the indictment read. Mr. Lewis, Gray's counsel, had no question to ask. Justice Vaughan ordered Gray's commitment upon the additional charges, namely: Forging and uttering a bond of $10,000, and uttering two forged bonds of $10,000 each. The Justice informed him that he could, if he desired, apply for a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Lewis said Gray felt no uncertainty about the result when tried in the United States. When the charge was first preferred, being then a very young man, he had taken the foolish course of not meeting it. Unquestionably forgery had been committed, but Gray merely unwittingly received the forged documents and passed them on in the ordinary way of business. Col. Chesebrough, of the American Legation, noticing the fact that Justice Vaughan had indorsed the protest of Mr. Lewis yesterday that his client should only be tried for the offense for which he should be extradited on the papers for transmission to the Home Office, desired that his silence yesterday be not construed as concurrence in Mr. Lewis' position. Justice Vaughan said it was his duty in transmitting documents to the Home Office to make any addendum he saw fit, and the Legation had no concern therewith. The prisoner was then removed to Clerkenwell Prison.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

RENEWED EFFORTS BY AUSTRIA TOWARD PACIFICATION OF THE TURKISH PROVINCES—REPORTED ARMISTICE.

LONDON, April 21.—A special dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, from Berlin, says that Austria has initiated fresh negotiations with the great powers as to the proper course to be pursued if the present attempts for the pacification of the Turkish Provinces prove fruitless.

Intelligence has been received at Vienna that the Herzegovinian insurgents, in consequence of the mediation of Baron Rodich and the intervention of Montenegro, will agree to a further suspension of hostilities for three weeks. Contradictory reports, however, are current. It is asserted that another expedition is about to march to the relief of Nicsics.

LONDON, April 22.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says information comes from various trustworthy sources that Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople, has handed the Grand Vizier another note from Count Andrassy especially relating to the negotiations between Baron Rodich and the insurgent chiefs. Austria and Russia at first differed in regard to the claims of the insurgents, but a compromise was effected, in consequence of which Austria has been again charged with the duty of communicating the views of both powers to the Porte. These views are generally supported by Germany. It is thought in Berlin that the powers have agreed to abstain from interfering, and confine the struggle to the Balkan Peninsula.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SAILING OF A STEAMER DELAYED BY DERANGEMENT OF HER MACHINERY—AN AMERICAN SCHOONER DAMAGED.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—The Inman royal mail steamer City of Chester, which was to have sailed from this port yesterday for New-York by way of Queenstown, did not get off till this morning, a trifling derangement of her machinery having caused her to miss last night's tide.

PLYMOUTH, April 21.—The American schooner Charlie Morton, Capt. Pike, before reported at Spithead April 17, making water and with loss of sails, has discharged part of her cargo and will be docked to-morrow to be caulked.

POWER OF THE POPE IN SPAIN.

THE CORTES AND THE LIBERTY OF DISSENTING CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS—THE EX-QUEEN EXPECTED TO RETURN.

MADRID, April 21.—Senor Ulloa, leader of the Constitutional Opposition, attacked the proposed Constitution in the Cortes to-day. He asked the Government whether dissenting chapels, schools, cemeteries and publications would enjoy full liberty, and whether Catholicism would remain an indispensable qualification for persons wishing to enter the public service. A member of the majority replied that the Government would grant equal liberty to Protestants and Catholics in regard to chapels and cemeteries. Other points would hereafter be the object of special organic laws dictated by a liberal, prudent, and common-sense spirit. Influential members of the Moderado Party declare that ex-Queen Isabella and ex-Queen Christina will soon return to Spain and reside in the palace of Aranjuez.

LONDON, April 22.—The *Times* dispatch from Paris says a private telegram announces that the Bishop of Seo de Urgel has passed through Marseilles on his way to Spain to claim pardon under the amnesty offered to the Carlists.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

A PARISIAN IN LONDON—INVIDIOUS COMPARISONS—INCIDENTS OF THE CHANNEL TRIP—A MARINE DISASTER—THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 7, 1876.

A visit of a few days' duration to England has given me an opportunity for making a few comparisons between the two countries, and the results are such that, in my quality of Paris correspondent, I hesitate to express them. I was struck by the marvelous activity shown everywhere from the first moment that I set foot upon British soil. There were evidences of progress on every side. Running rapidly through the Counties of Kent and Surrey I saw agriculture brought to its highest perfection, and industry pushed to the extreme limit known to modern science. The smoke of a thousand workshops that send out goods to the four quarters of the globe obscured the atmosphere of London, and in all the suburban towns there were evidences of serious labor, of energies well directed, of toil rewarded, of well-earned competence enjoying its repose. At Charing Cross Station there was activity and bustle, but at the same time discipline and good order. The porters did not mope sulkily along when you had need for them, but made their legs fly at your beck and call, and instead of losing a half hour of valuable time in searching for a cab, you had two or three at your instant disposition. In the streets men walked about as if aware of the value of time, and numberless vehicles of all sorts filled the thoroughfares leading to the city. There the scene was fairy-like. Aladdin's lamp could not have produced such marvels. In front of the Bank and on the corner of Lombard street I paused in amazement to watch this ceaseless tide of busy life, to admire the astounding activity of this really great people. There I saw huge vans bearing boxes and bales to be shipped to all countries, and within a few yards of me, the natural result of this energy and labor, were lying over a hundred millions sterling, or more, waiting for investment in all parts of the world, in all sorts of improvements and enterprises which could offer even moderate guaranties. I do not think that I ever appreciated the English people more than during the few moments that I stood there in Lombard street wrapped up in such reflections. The reason then burst upon me why the Anglo-Saxon race is, in no very remote future, to become the dominant race of the world, and with this thought was a feeling of pride in the reflection that this is the people from whom we sprung, and with whom our future destinies are infallibly allied.

LONDON VERSUS PARIS.

In all the details of life I found something that was admirable. My hotel was a model of cleanliness, and my French companion was filled with wonder at the striking politeness of the servants. The contrast with the same class in France is very great. And, withal, there is general honesty, and a certainty that you are not to be swindled simply because you are a stranger. And everything is fifty per cent. cheaper than in Paris, and nearly everything a hundred per cent. better in quality. There is a solidity about the *articles de Londres* which you will never find in the *articles de Paris*. The first are solid gold; the latter are brummagem, and made for show. Work of all kinds is conscientiously done in England; it is the exception now to get work well done in France. This difference in quality must tell, in the long run, seriously against French commerce and trade. The difference in price is mainly due to political errors. The world was amazed at the spectacle of a nation paying off at once a war indemnity of one billion of dollars, and damages and costs of nearly as much more, and the Government of M. Thiers was proud of this unparalleled work. The French themselves do not cease to boast of it, and not without reason. But in my opinion a fatal error was made. Instead of paying at once, and increasing the annual budget to such an extent, the debt should have been echelonned along a series of decades. French industry and trade is too heavily handicapped. It is overburdened with fiscal impositions of all sorts. The producer can only compete with the foreign producer by lowering the quality of his work, and in the long run this must tell. I very much fear that the mistaken policy of M. Thiers has done a more serious injury to French industry than we now suppose.

CROSSING THE CHANNEL.

On my return trip I arrived at the Lord Warden, when the Duke of Edinburgh came over from the Continent, after having been to Russia to leave his wife, and met there one of my old friends who had been in India with the Prince of Wales. He left the royal party in Egypt. To-day the Prince is in the Mediterranean, and the intention is to keep him in the South for a time, through fear of a too brusque transition from the warm climate of India to the less temperate climate of England. The Prince brings back a large menagerie with him, and his cargo of animals is now approaching the English Channel. Our run across from Dover to Calais was very pleasant, the sea being as smooth as a lake. I was greatly struck by the two calcium lights upon the Cliff of Dover, which light up the channel for more than twenty miles. They are superb lights, and must be of great utility to the maritime world. A dense fog came up as we approached the French coast, and the whistle had to be sounded every half minute, and we were guided along by the reports of the man heaving the lead. A gun from the shore finally answered the steamer's whistle, and in a few moments we were running along the Calais pier. The familiar sight of the gendarmes upon the landing left no doubt in my mind that we were once more in France. These officers stand at the gangway and ask the name of the men who pass, a proceeding which seems useless to Englishmen and Americans, but the object is to guard against the return of political refugees. These officers are keen judges of men, and if there is anything of a suspicious nature in the replies or in the appearance of the person, a private signal is given. Then one of the men in plain clothes seen lounging about with listless indifference is seen to follow the person, and he generally manages to get at some evidence before long. If still suspicious he follows the person up to Paris. On arriving here we were subjected to the usual delay in getting our luggage examined. The French seem utterly indifferent to the value of time. Standing near me was an English party with many trunks, who were very politely asked if they had anything to declare. "Nothing to declare," the active officer wrote in his book, and then ordered the trunks opened. "It is not worth while asking if you are going to see for yourself," said one of the ladies angrily. "Madame," replied the agent with imperturbable politeness, "that is customary in France." The lady continued, "Yes, but what is the use of it?" "That is not for me to say, Madame. I have only to conform to the laws and usages of my country." The lady was not a bit consoled by this unanswerable response, and looked daggers at the agent as he overhauled her nicely packed trunks. Travelers may as well note that it is useless arguing with subordinates, for they have nothing to do but to obey orders. When in France we must do as the French do; since we cannot change their customs we must make the best of them. At length my long and patient waiting was removed by a bit of paper stuck upon my valise, and I was allowed to step out into the city, full of sunshine and of brightness, to resume the occupations that had been momentarily interrupted.

A MARINE DISASTER.

The telegraph has already informed you of the disaster in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Sicily, where the Greek steamer Agrigenti was run down by the English steamer Hilton Castle. The collision occurred at night, and the former vessel sank immediately, carrying down over thirty persons. There were only two Americans on board, Mr. George Wigglesworth, of Boston, and Mr. William Cary Sanger, of Brooklyn. Both were asleep when the collision occurred, but, as the water rushed in, they succeeded in getting out in their night-dress, and were picked up in this sorry condition. They were taken into the Piraeus, where they were received by the American Minister and immediate relief furnished. Gen. Read supplied them with clothing and money, and saw them provided for in every possible way. The friends of these gentlemen will be pleased to learn that both are well, and in good hands until relief can be sent them from home.

A SCENE IN THE CHAMBERS.

A curious scene occurred in the Chambers yesterday. M. Robert Mitchell presented a resolution asking the Assembly not to separate until the Amnesty bill had been reported, discussed, and finally disposed of. The source shows that the idea is to have it voted down. The Republicans immediately rose in arms against this measure. They were pressing in their desire to bring forward an Amnesty bill a short time ago, but since the Assembly has checked the flood-gates of oratory that were to be opened, and the Ministry staked its existence upon the fall of this bill, their ardor has relented. If they vote for it they carry it and overthrow the Cabinet, a thing for which they are not yet prepared; if they vote against it to save the Ministry they desert the interests of "the people." Robert Mitchell placed them in this dilemma for the purpose of testing the sincerity of their professions. I do not think that much could be proved by it one way or the other, but this is party warfare and legitimate parliamentary tactics. The Left made a great outcry and began to hurl insults at the proposer. One member entered the tribune to say that such a proposition was unconstitutional, since the Executive alone had the power of prorogation. "*Vraiment!*" cried the Right in derision. The Speaker, M. Grèvy, then explained that the member was mistaken, and that this power of prorogation did not reside in the Executive, thereby giving point to the Marquis of Castellane's remark the other day, that very few of the Deputies understood the Constitution they had voted. That remark was resented; but this is the third time since that its profundity has been demonstrated. The truth is this, and it explains the member's error: a clause was inserted in the Constitution giving the Marshal a violent means for overcoming deadlocks, and granting him the power of suspending the Parliament for one month. But the power of prorogation under normal conditions resides in the Assembly itself. The question was then put, and promptly voted down amid the jeers of the right. The laughter put M. Tirard beside himself with rage. He sprang into the tribune to say angrily that he could not permit such unseemly laughter. "We do not need your permission," replied some one in the hall, and this angered the whole Left, less on account of the remark, but from the laughter, or "great hilarity," as the official reporters say, which immediately followed. M. Grèvy reproached this demonstration, and asked both sides of the house to be more tolerant in their expressions of opinion. No great amount of tolerance has been shown in the validation of the elections, four more men having been refused, and it must be confessed that the Republicans are abusing their power, and making use of it as an offensive weapon in their war upon the Bonapartists. I fear that it will not turn to their profit.

METROPOLITAN TOPICS.

City talk was upon the horse show at the Palais d'Industrie, upon the coming salon, the "Bute Schneider," at the Hotel Druout, and the production of "Jeanne d'Arc" at the opera. The latter has been so fully described in the journals that go out by this mail that I need not dwell upon it, reserving any comments I may have to make, and you will find reports more valuable than any I could make. The sale of the picture gallery of M. Schneider has brought large numbers of picture dealers to Paris, and many of the large galleries of Europe have sent their representatives. It was a very remarkable collection, and contains a number of old masters that are worth their weight in gold. The first day's sale produced nearly a million in gold.

IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following statement showing the exports of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the United States during the three months ended March 31, 1875 and 1876, respectively, has been furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

Commodities.	1875.	1876.
Alkali, cwt.	545,748	452,493
Apparel and slops	£28,012	£17,801
Beer and ale, bbls	12,464	7,181
Copper, unwrought, cwt	....	20
Copper, wrought, cwt	70	117
Cotton, piece goods, yards	29,101,100	23,893,200
Earthen and chinaware	£148,697	£148,004
Haberdashery	£226,617	£116,481
Hardware and cutlery	£166,830	£113,643
Iron, pig, tons	2,292	554
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod, tons	726	574
Iron, railroad of all sorts, tons	9,013	85
Iron, tin plates, tons	29,744	21,643
Iron, hoop and sheet, tons	464	442
Iron, cast or wrought, tons	1,305	1,412
Iron, old, for manuf're, tons	858	1,351
Steel, unwrought, tons	2,464	1,724
Lead, pig, rolled, sheet, &c., tons	1	320
Linen piece goods, yards	37,075,500	30,560,500
Machinery, other than steam engines	£47,819	£71,935
Paper, writing and printing, and envelopes, cwt	1,431	534
Paper, other kinds, cwt	1,181	670
Salt, rock and white, tons	58,093	55,068
Silk, broad stuffs of silk or satin, yards	144,031	90,187
Ribbons of all kinds	£4,552	£2,469
Other articles of silk only	£29,358	£21,378
Articles of silk and other materials	£5,939	£14,484
Spirits, British and Irish, gallons	16,594	9,100
Stationery, other than paper	£15,884	£17,789
Tin, unwrought, tons	9,011	3,416
Wool, sheep and lambs', lb	140,900	69,500
Woolen and worsted manufactures, yards	1,129,000	726,800
Worsted stuffs, yards	19,824,500	17,719,300
Carpets, yards	936,100	578,600

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of the 21st inst. says: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the past week was, by rail, 90,256 tons; by canal, 11,326 tons; total, 101,582 tons; against 18,245 tons for the corresponding week of last year; increase, 83,337 tons. The quantity sent for the year so far was 851,330 tons, against 537,469 tons for the corresponding period of last year—increase, 313,861 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 403,323 tons; bituminous, 77,385 tons; total, 480,708 tons; against 212,172 tons anthracite and 62,966 tons bituminous; total, 275,138 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Increase of anthracite, 191,151 tons; increase of bituminous, 14,419 tons; total increase, 205,570 tons. The quantity shipped from all the regions for the year was: Anthracite, 3,611,840 tons; bituminous, 865,689 tons; total, 4,447,529 tons; against 3,127,407 tons anthracite and 761,831 tons bituminous; total, 3,889,238 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Increase of anthracite, 484,433 tons; increase of bituminous, 103,858 tons; total increase, 583,291 tons."

THE DEATH PENALTY.

DOLAN'S EXECUTION.

HOW THE CONDEMNED MAN SPENT HIS LAST NIGHT ON EARTH—ADMIRABLE ARRANGEMENTS BY THE SHERIFF AND POLICE—THE LAST PENALTY OF THE LAW CARRIED OUT WITH ORDER AND DECORUM.

John Dolan, who was convicted of the murder of James H. Noe, at No. 275 Greenwich street, on Sunday, Aug. 22 last, was hanged yesterday in the yard of the Tombs Prison. The details of the crime have been so often given in THE TIMES that they do not need to be repeated, nor is it necessary to give again the various legal steps by which counsel delayed the execution from time to time. The arrangements of Sheriff Conner and of the Police were more perfect than on any previous occasion of the kind. The details of the execution and of the last hours of the condemned will be found below.

HIS LAST NIGHT ON EARTH.

When Dolan had retired to the interior of his cell at midnight with his spiritual adviser, Rev. Father Duranquet, and remained there in quietude for upward of a quarter of an hour, it was thought by Deputy Sheriffs Hillyer, Scofield, Stewart, and Maxwell, his keepers, that he had gone to sleep. This belief was dispelled, however, when they saw Dolan and the venerable priest emerge from the cell about 12:30 o'clock. The prisoner, who was divested of his coat, mingled with the group, and coolly lighted a cigar, while he remarked to the officers, "Well, it's your last watch, boys, and I suppose you are not sorry that the affair is approaching the last scene in the act." At that moment a fierce storm of rain, accompanied by thunder and flashes of lightning was raging, and the pattering of the heavy rain drops on the roof could be plainly heard by the watchers. Dolan's attention being attracted by the noise and the flashes of lightning that preceded each thunder clap, looked up to the sky-lights, and said that the elements were "having a pretty time" during his last night on earth. The prisoner laughed heartily at the forced witticisms of the officers, and after a while became so facetious in his remarks as to cause a shade of annoyance to make itself perceptible in the face of the vigilant, untiring priest, who at every available moment endeavored to turn the attention of the man to a full realization of his impending doom. Warden Quinn, who remained in the prison all night, visited Dolan several times. At length becoming thoroughly exhausted for want of sleep, Dolan, at 2:30 A. M., bid the Deputy Sheriffs good night for the last time, and without exhibiting the slightest approach to emotion, he re-entered his cell and resumed his religious devotions with Father Duranquet. The priest withdrew from the cell at 3 o'clock, and dozed away the remaining hours of the night in a chair, while Dolan slept soundly on his cot until 5:30 P. M., when he awoke of his own accord and, after dressing, awaited the ministrations of Father Duranquet.

BEFORE THE END.

At 6:30 the condemned man was conducted from his cell to the Prison Chapel to attend mass. His wife, who had arrived earlier in the morning, accompanied him, and took part in the religious exercises. At the mass Father Duranquet officiated, assisted by Fathers Barry and Ubaldes. Besides the condemned man and his wife, the Deputy Sheriffs in charge, and all the female prisoners in the Tombs were present during the religious services. After mass Dolan was taken back to his cell, where he remained a few moments in conversation with his spiritual advisers, and afterward talked for some time with his wife in the corridor. At 7:45 Dolan, his wife, and Father Barry again entered the cell, where they staid a few moments. This was the wife's last farewell. When she appeared on the threshold she was overcome with emotion, and Dolan seemed to be doing all he could to console her. Turning, she threw herself into his arms and kissed him passionately, sobbing bitterly. After she had become more calm she took up four pots of flowers which had been in her husband's cell and carried them away with her. It seems that Dolan had asked her to have them planted over his grave. At 7:50 he came out into the corridor, his face showing slight traces of emotion, and the keepers of the prison went up in a body and shook hands with him and bade him good-bye. He was then dressed in the clothes in which he was hanged—a dark cassimere sack, with vest and pantaloons to match, a white necktie, and a turned-down collar. He then walked up and down the corridor with Father Barry, to whom he spoke a few words at rare intervals. At 8 o'clock Under Sheriff Cummings shook hands with him, and spoke a few cheering words. Warden Quinn then bade him good-bye, and the prisoner retired to the further end of the corridor, where he entered into conversation with Fathers Duranquet and Barry, who were steadfast in their efforts to give all the consolation in their power to the man who was so soon to die. Becoming restless, however, he suddenly rose, and excusing himself to the Fathers, he approached one of the Deputy Sheriffs on duty and asked for a cigar. It was given him, and lighting it he again joined the priests. A few moments later Mr. Howe, his counsel, came in to see his client for the last time. When Dolan saw him he came forward quickly, and grasped his hand. Mr. Howe asked him how he felt, and he replied, "First-rate." In reply to another question, he said he had seen his mother for the last time on the previous night, and that he hoped to meet her again in heaven. At 8:10 he again retired to his cell with Fathers Barry and Duranquet. Fifteen minutes later he came out and resumed his walk up and down the corridor, accompanied by Father Barry. Sheriff Conner, accompanied by Under Sheriff Cummings, Major Quincy, and thirty-two deputies, arrived in the prison at 8:30 and marched in double file into the corridor on the north side of the building. At this time Dolan, who had retired just before the arrival of the Sheriff, sent word to Mark Finlay, Deputy Warden, who had had special charge of him since his condemnation, that he wanted to see him to bid him good-bye. He thanked Mr. Finlay for his kindness to him, and gave him some directions regarding the disposition of some trifles left in his cell. At 9 o'clock the Deputy Sheriffs again formed into line, and marched from the northern to the southern corridor, which is, perhaps, better known as "Murderers' Row." Shortly after the Sheriff and Under Sheriff entered the cell, and the death warrant was read to Dolan by the latter. The rope was then put around his neck, his arms were pinioned, and the black cap was placed on his head, and he was then led out into the yard of the jail.

THE LAST ACT.

While these scenes had been enacted in the cell and corridor of the condemned, others, and hardly less exciting, had been witnessed in the prison yards and in its environs outside the walls. As early as 7 o'clock men and boys began climbing to roofs and other elevated positions from which they could not possibly see anything, and at about the same hour the Police, who were to keep the crowd in order both within and without the prison, began to arrive. They were 200 in number, under the command of Inspector Dilks, and were detailed from the First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-first Precincts. Capts. Williams, McCullagh, Van Dusen, and Lowery assisted Inspector Dilks, and it is sufficient to say of the Police arrangements that they were more admirable than those on any previous occasion of the kind. Outside the prison the crowd was kept within bounds and in perfect order, while within, owing to the good sense of Sheriff Connor, no crowd was permitted. It should be added here that owing to this Police excellence, and also to the efficiency of Sheriff Conner, with that of his Deputies, Mr. Cummings and Major Quincy, there never has been an execution in New-York conducted in a manner so creditable. It was not until after 7 o'clock that the prison gates were opened to those having tickets of admission, and these persons naturally thronged to the small oblong space in the yard nearest Elm street, at the end of which the gallows was constructed. Once there they had to stay or lose their places, and hardly any one stirred during the hours of waiting. By 7:30 o'clock the small yard was comfortably filled, chiefly by reporters and physicians, whom business and not inclination had impelled to be present. It is not surprising, therefore, that the gathering was a most orderly one, and that the Police in the yard had a sinecure. The place was cold and damp and there was some little impatience manifested, but it was done in whispers, and did not in any degree disturb the solemnity of the occasion.

The gallows, which was of the ordinary construction, was an object of interest to the waiters, and a white pigeon perched above the cross-beam of the gibbet on a ledge of the prison wall attracted much attention. At 9 o'clock, when it was expected that the prisoner would appear, a rumor rippled through the crowd that the execution had been delayed until 9:30 in deference to the wish of Dolan, who even at this last moment seemed to expect a reprieve from the Governor. But it did not come, and at 9:34 the condemned appeared at the end of the yard walking to the gallows, some sixty feet away. Before him were Inspector Dilks and Sheriff Conner, beside him were Fathers Duranquet and Barry, and behind him were thirty Deputy Sheriffs. The noose was around his neck and the black cap upon his head, but he walked with a firm step and without the slightest tremor in his features. Once he closed his eyes on the way, but only for an instant, and reaching the platform of boards laid upon the flagging under the dangling rope, turned of his own accord to face the crowd in front. At the same instant he knelt down, the priests placed a crucifix to his lips, laid their hands upon his head, uttering a prayer, the whole ceremony not occupying over a minute. Then he arose, still unmoved, the black cap was drawn over his face, the noose connected by the hook with the dangling rope. The next instant Under Sheriff Cummings waved his handkerchief, the support of the weight was cut by unseen hands, and John Dolan was suspended in the air. There were two or three convulsive movements of the limbs and that was all. Drs. Finnell, Buttles, Brekes, Shine, and Cushman were immediately around the swinging body. Their reports show that he was unconscious from the instant of suspension, and that he was dead from strangulation in thirteen and a half minutes. The body was, however, left hanging for ten minutes longer, when it was lowered into the plain wood coffin, and a few minutes afterward removed in a hearse, followed by two carriages containing the immediate family, to Calvary Cemetery, where a short mass was said and the remains then buried. From first to last the affair was conducted with the most perfect propriety, and that this was the case was due not only to the admirable arrangements of the officials, but, up to the final moment, to the stoicism of Dolan himself. That Dolan died bravely no one who saw him die will deny, and whether or not he died with a lie upon his lips in protesting his innocence, is a matter which can be speedily decided by Superintendent Walling, should it ever be raised.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE WEST

FIVE MEN HANGED AT FORT SMITH—THREE INDIANS, ONE NEGRO, AND A WHITE MAN—THE CRIMES FOR WHICH THEY WERE PUNISHED.

LITTLE ROCK, April 21.—Five men were hanged at Fort Smith to-day. Three were full-blooded Choctaws, one a full-blooded negro, and one a white man. They were all sentenced at a late term of the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas, and were hanged on the same scaffold as the six murderers who were executed here on Sept. 3, last.

Aaron Wilson, the negro, was convicted of the murder of an old man named Harris, from Nebraska, who was traveling to Texas with his little son, in September last. The son, after witnessing the murder of his father, pleaded for mercy, but the negro sent a bullet through his brain with his father's pistol. This was near the Wichita Agency, Indian Territory. The murderer then went to the reservation of the Wichita Indians and told the savages what he had done, and offered them some of the spoils, his victims having been possessed of a good wagon and team, a lot of goods, provisions, arms, &c., but his atrocious deeds appalled even the Indians, and instead of accepting his offer, reported the facts at Fort Sill and caused the arrest of the murderer. Wilson was a native of Virginia, and of considerable intelligence. He served five years in the United States Army.

Sam Sealy, aged about twenty-five years, and Gibson, both Choctaws, were both convicted of the same crime—the murder of an old Choctaw named Finney, an Indian doctor, and his cook, a colored woman. The crime was committed near Stonewalls, in the Chickasaw Nation, about four years ago. The murderers called at their victim's house one evening on pretense of staying over night, and during the night Gibson split the old man's head open with an ax, while Sealy beat the woman to death with an old gun-barrel which had been used to bar the door. Beyond the booty of a few worthless articles of clothing the murderers got nothing.

Orpheus McGhee, a Choctaw, with his brothers Dave and Charles, owned a place near the mouth of the Boggy, on the Red River, in the Choctaw country, and with their brother-in-law, Moses Homer, were known throughout the country as a wild reckless set of men. In their vicinity lived Robert and W. V. Alexander, two white brothers, who often aided the authorities against the McGhees. The latter, therefore, entertained feelings of intense hatred toward the former. On April 20, 1875, the condemned, his brother David, and Moses Homer, his brother-in-law, murdered Robert Alexander, within one mile and a half of his house, and robbed him. Some of his property was found upon the accused afterward. They, in a spirit of recklessness, bragged of their deed to some of their friends. Moses Homer was killed in the attempt to capture him; David McGhee was tried and cleared, while Charles McGhee was also killed by the officers of the law in the attempt to arrest him for some other offense. Orpheus McGhee paid the penalty of the law on the scaffold at Fort Smith to-day.

Oscar Sands, Cherokee, of middle size and light complexion, was convicted of a most fiendish murder on the 6th of August, 1875. He, in company with William Matier, also a Cherokee, approached the house of an old neighbor, Thomas H. Carlisle, a white man, but married to a Cherokee woman. Carlisle was an intelligent, industrious farmer in very good circumstances, and living about five miles north of Forth Smith, near the State line, in the Cherokee Nation. He was sitting on the porch at his house, in company with his wife, who was in very delicate health, and several children. He directed a little son to step down and open the gate for the young men, who were well known to all the family, the latter rising from their seats and offering them to their visitors. Reaching the porch, the two friends who had kept their weapons in readiness, with the utmost premeditation deliberately shot down their unsuspecting host before the eyes of his horror-stricken family. The wife and children fled to the fields. Late in the night they got some neighbors to return with them to their dwelling, and found their husband and father lying dead at the foot of the porch. The fiends had also taken off with them about fifteen hundred dollars in national Cherokee scrip, and, among other articles, the shoes off the feet of the murdered man, which were found two days afterward on the feet of Sanders. Sanders was taken by the Cherokee authorities on Aug. 8, two days after the murder, and turned over to the United States authorities, while his confederate, Matier, was killed in the attempt to capture him. Sanders was identified by Mrs. Carlisle, who, to add to the terrors of that fearful night, was delivered of a child. Her children's testimony, among them a daughter nearly grown, also pointed to Sanders as the murderer.

William Leach, the sixth man, was white, a native of Georgia, about thirty-five years old. For a number of years Leach had been living in the Cherokee Nation, about twenty-five miles from Fayetteville, near the State line. In March of last year he murdered, in the Cherokee Nation, a white man named Watkins, a wagon-maker, living just across the line in Washington County, Ark. The two had been last seen together near Freeman's shop. Leach shot Watkins from behind, then dragged the body to a big log near by, and, after piling a lot of wood on top of it, set the pile on fire. Some weeks afterward the remains of the murdered man were found and identified by a number of articles unconsumed. Leach aroused the suspicions of the people soon after Watkins' disappearance by some very significant remarks, and being found in possession of the shoes Watkins wore on the day of his death, the pistol, gun, and other property recognized as belonging to deceased. The murderer was unable to destroy and efface all the evidences of his crime, and soon a chain of circumstances was wove around him that led to his arrest, trial, and conviction. Each and all of the six men claimed to be innocent of the crimes for which they suffered punishment.

Marshal Fagan received yesterday word from quite a number of prominent Indians that the friends of Osey Sanders would attack the fort and fight the Marshal before they would permit him to be executed. Sanders belonged to a secret organization of Cherokees, every member of which swears to live or die for his brother. Several times the friends of Sanders have attempted to interfere, but they were promptly met by the Marshal's force. A few days since Osey's brother was killed by an Indian Sheriff's posse. Sanders made a statement protesting his innocence. William Leach, the white man, made a written statement about his early life, but declined to say anything in reference to the crime for which he was hung to-day. Isham Sealy left a written statement that he was guilty. He said he killed Finney's horse about midnight one night, and found the old man in bed. He called at the door and Finney admitted him, when he took an axe and hit him on the head. He did not die at once, and the murderer cut his throat with a knife, and then stuck the knife in his back and left it there. Gibson Ishtaunebbee, who was convicted of the same crime with Isham Sealey, said he killed the colored woman, the cook of Finney.

Orpheus McGhee left a statement in which he admitted he was guilty of the crime charged. A special from Fort Smith by courier to Ozark, thirty-five miles distant, received late to-night, says in regard to the hanging to-day: All six of the doomed men rose early this morning and ate hearty breakfasts. Soon after this a reprieve from the President, for Osea Sanders was received, which left but five of the doomed men to suffer on the scaffold. At 10:45 the guards formed, and the prisoners were marched, heavily ironed, to the gallows. Leach, Ishtaunebbee, McGhee, and Wilson made dying confessions. All was quiet up to the last moment. At 11:48 the trap was sprung, and the five bodies dangled in the air. Wilson died in eight minutes, Sealey and Ishtaunebbee in nine, Leach in ten, and McGhee instantly. Wilson's limbs twitched and he broke the crucifix from the ribbon attached to his neck, holding it in a death grip. Many of Osea Saunders' Indian friends were present and were jubilant over his reprieve.

REPUBLICAN STATE FINANCIERING.

The Columbus *State Journal* thus sums up the financial doings of the Legislature of Ohio, which adjourned last week after the shortest session that has been held for fifteen years: "The appropriations are less by nearly one million eight hundred thousand dollars than last year; general taxes have been reduced to the extent of three hundred thousand; current expenses have been reduced from ten to fifteen thousand dollars; a halt has been called to the reckless increase of municipal taxation; and last, but not least, provision has been made for reimbursing from the Asylum fund to the sinking fund $450,000 to be used in liquidating the public debt. All this, too, has been accomplished in spite of a legacy of deficiencies, amounting, as we are reliably informed, to over $100,000, transmitted from the last General Assembly. The greater part of the appropriations made in the partial appropriation bill of the recent session, was required to make up these deficiencies. The Republicans had to shoulder this burden of debt, the result of humbug Democratic financiering that certain truly independent newspapers have not noticed. Added to the amount overdue the sinking fund, these deficiencies make a round aggregate of $550,000 of taxation handed over by the Democratic Legislature of last year to the Republican one of this."

THE EMMA MINE AFFAIR.

FURTHER TESTIMONY TAKEN.

PROF. CLAYTON'S STATEMENT—MR. PARK RECALLED—GEN. SCHENCK'S ACCOUNT OF PROFIT AND LOSS—THE EXAMINATION ABOUT CONCLUDED.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day Judge Poland, who, as counsel of Mr. Park, went to the Land Office in Washington to see to the issuing of the patent for the Emma Mine, testified that no money was paid for the patent other than $25 to a clerk for extra night work in preparing it. He came here with Stewart and Hillyer, who withdrew the protest of Lyon against the issuance of the patent.

Prof. Clayton, who had been employed to make maps, exhibited the same, showing that the Emma Mine was in the general zone with the other mines now being worked, and was a true silver-bearing lode, conforming to the stratification of the country.

Mr. Park, having been recalled, said that from the first time he heard of the mine up to 1873 he never heard a mining expert or miner, or any other person who visited the mine, give an unfavorable opinion of it. In reply to a question asked by Mr. Springer, as to what amount of money the witness realized in his stock speculation in London from the 1st of October, 1871, up to the present time, the witness said he never bought or sold a share of stock in the Emma Mine on any information not possessed by the Directors and the public. On the 11th of May, 1872, seven months after the sale of the mine, when about leaving London, he left directions with his agent, Mr. Gager, to buy stock when low and sell when high, on his own judgment. The witness never sold a share of stock short. By the purchase and sale of stock in 1872 the amount of £16,700 was realized. According to his understanding Gen. Schenck was entitled to one-half, but Gen. Schenck refused to take more than £1,894. Gen. Schenck was interested to the extent of 2,035 shares.

Gen. Schenck read a statement as follows: "Losses of Gen. Schenck from his connection with the Emma Mine Company and all his interest in the company's stock: Received from Bates for twenty-five of my original shares, £500. This was paid and credited on the note to Park. Received profit on 300 shares of allotted stock, £2,000. This was put up as a margin on the purchase of 500 shares and lost. Received from sales by Gager, £1,894. This was credited on Park's note. Received commission on 500 shares refunded by Grant to Park. This was credited along with £500 cash on note to Park. Received Woodhull's note on settlement with him. This was assigned to Park on settlement of his note. Thus the above receipts and benefits are accounted for without any of them coming into or remaining in the hands of Schenck. Cash and stock actually paid and assigned by Schenck, not derived directly or indirectly from the Emma Mine—Dec. 11, 1872, cash paid on note to Park, £500, say $2,500; May 13, 1874, cash paid on note to Park, $1,700; coal, insurance, and other stocks, at same date, to Park, $32,000; May, 1874, to McCulloch & Co., $17,000; making a total of $53,200. To show for this $53,200, Mr. Schenck has received dividends and holds stock as follows: Dividends, thirteen months nearly, 1871 and 1872, $8,500; 475 original shares, $3,000; total, $11,500; leaving a clear loss as nearly as can be estimated and ascertained of $41,700."

The examination of the subject is now closed with the exception of the reception of certain papers from London in connection with it, and the committee adjourned until next Tuesday week.

THE SHIPPING ACT.

AN AMENDMENT BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE—WHAT THE BILL PROPOSES TO DO—THE FEES PRESCRIBED—COMMISSIONER DUNCAN REFERRED TO.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The bill reported by Mr. Elijah Ward, of New-York, to-day, from the House Committee on Commerce, to amend the Shipping act of 1872, proposes to take away from the courts the power of appointing Commissioners, and to vest their appointment or removal, and the entire control of their offices, in the Secretary of the Treasury. It is also provided that the Shipping Commissioners shall hereafter receive no fees, but shall be strictly salaried officers, and the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to increase the salary of the Collector or Deputy Collector of Customs, not fixed by law in any port where no Shipping Commissioner shall have been appointed, and where said Collector or Deputy Collector shall be charged with the performance of increased duties of this kind. The office of the Shipping Commissioner must be located in the Custom-house of the port, or in its immediate vicinity. No fee shall be charged by any Commissioner for acting as arbiter, nor any charges other than the actual expenses incurred in securing the attendance of necessary witnesses. The salaries of Commissioners are not to exceed $4,000 per annum, except at the Port of New-York, where the Commissioner may receive $5,000. The fees prescribed by the bill are as follows: For engaging each member of the crew, except apprentices, $1; for each discharge, thirty cents. In partial repayment of the engagement or of the discharge fee fifteen cents may be deducted from the wages of each seaman. In a written report accompanying the bill, Representative Ward sets forth the defects and abuses of the existing law for which remedies are above provided. He shows that under the present system there is practically no responsibility, and that in New-York and elsewhere very large amounts of fees have been wholly absorbed and diverted from the Treasury by extravagant and unnecessary expenditures in the administration of the offices. Thus in the Port of New-York the fees received by Commissioner Duncan during the first five months after the law took effect amounted to over $22,000, and the expenditures reported by him were over $23,000, appropriated for such purposes as he arbitrarily chose. In the year 1873 he collected $38,267 in fees, all of which were expended or retained, and a claim made for the further sum of $1,088 as due him. The committee say: "In 1874 the number of attaches in his office was diminished, but he managed to expend the whole amount of fees, being $56,169, and claimed as due him the further sum of $805. There is no satisfactory reason for this sudden increase of nearly $20,000 in the alleged expenditures of that year over the one next preceding it."

Last year the fees collected were $51,718, and the reported expenditures $51,446. The committee find that Commissioner Duncan's expenditures were to a most serious extent made for his own personal ends, in gross violation of law. Four of his sons were appointed and paid as clerks $2,500 per annum each, and besides these he paid out of the fees six other clerks and eleven "agents," although the law authorized him only to engage clerks to be paid at his own proper cost. They also find that he paid ten times the fair rental for his office, and charges this also to the fee account, although the law requires such expenses to be defrayed by the Commissioner himself. The inconveniently-located office was rented from an association of which he is President, whereas a convenient and suitable office could be obtained for from $500 to $700 per year. The committee report that the same violation of the law regarding the expenditure of fees has prevailed at San Francisco, Boston, Philadelphia, and other seaports not specified.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

THE APACHES SEARCHING FOR FOOD—THE CHIRISAHUAS—THE RED CANON MASSACRE.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House information that the Apaches at Camp Bowie, Arizona, have broken away from the reservation there, and are going toward Tulerosa, having killed several persons and stolen some cattle. Also that the Apaches are leaving Canada-Alamosa, and are stealing cattle because there is no food or supplies for the Indians at the agencies, and they must leave or starve. There is no game in the country, and the military are prohibited from issuing provisions to Indians. Gen. Pope, who furnished this information, says the cavalry in that region are in the field, but have only power to force the Indians to starve peacefully or be killed violently. A dispatch from Gen. Schofield reports the killing of two men by Chirisahua Indians, and their pursuit by troops, and says that Gov. Safford, of Arizona, believed the whole tribe had broken out. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs submits an estimate of $50,000 for the purchase of subsistence supplies for the above-named Indians, in order that they may return to their reservations.

FORT LARIAMIE, April 21.—Gen. Bradley, commanding this district of the Black Hills, sent a detachment of cavalry and an ambulance to Cheyenne River Rancho to-day to bring in the three men previously reported as having been wounded on the occasion of the attack by Indians on Mr. Milligan's party near Red Cañon on the 16th inst. The wounded men will be placed in the hospital at this post.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN BROOKLYN.

The Aldermanic Committee on Assessments met in the Common Council room of the City Hall last evening, for the purpose of investigating the charges against Robert Furey, late Street Commissioner, of having, when in office, issued fraudulent certificates to contractors, awarding them compensation greatly in excess of what they were entitled to. Authority had been given to the committee to report to the Aldermen what action should be taken in the premises. Ex-Alderman Weeks, a former contractor, was present, and prepared to be examined in regard to the manner in which he had been defrauded, and A. C. De Merritt, Assistant Engineer in charge of streets, was on hand to tell how the contracts were awarded for the grading and paving of Sumter street, Reid, Buffalo, Seventh, and Utica avenues. Ex-Street Commissioner Furey was not present, and the investigation was adjourned until Thursday evening of next week.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Brenton J. Clarke, aged seventy years, committed suicide Thursday in Hopkinton, R. I.

The people of Aiken, S. C., planted a Centennial tree on Saturday last in Highland Park.

About $6,500 in silver was paid out at the United States Sub-Treasury, in Boston, yesterday.

J. J. Gregg, who was shot at Graniteville, S. C., Thursday, by James McEvoy, died at noon today.

Silas B. Chamberlain and Elizabeth Carroll were convicted yesterday, at Boston, of forging a mortgage.

The Highland Falls Post Office was robbed Thursday night of $350 in stamps. No arrests have been made.

Frank H. Bixby, a Boston salesman, committed suicide by hanging at Police Station No. 10 at 1:15 A. M. yesterday.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Bridge over Charles River at Newton Upper Falls, was burned Thursday evening.

At a game of base-ball yesterday at New-Haven, between the Bostons and New-Havens, the former won by a score of 9 to 8.

A telegram from Victoria, British Columbia, announced that Mr. Elliott, the Premier of that Province, is very dangerously ill.

Isaac H. Frothingham, formerly chief clerk of the stamp department of the Boston Post Office, has been convicted of stealing $2,500.

Thomas Thornton, of Charlestown, Mass., shot himself Thursday morning while in a fit of despondency caused by being out of employment.

Rev. Carlos Martyn, Pastor of the North Congregational Church at Portsmouth, has accepted a call to the Dutch Reformed Church of New-York.

The scow Dunderberg went over the Housatonic Dam in Derby on Thursday night, carrying with her the owner, Capt. Edwin Wooster, who was drowned.

The store of Lewis Hall at North Warren, Me., with the contents, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $3,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

The Presbytery of Peoria, Ill., at their session, held April 18, at Delavan, Tazewell County, rejected the application of Rev. John S. Glendenning for admission by a large majority.

The Grand Jury of New-Orleans have found true bills against J. F. Barrett, Jr., for attempting to bribe State officers. In default of bail, Barrett was sent to the Parish prison.

The dispatch yesterday about trouble at Delagoe Bay, South-east Africa, should have read that a rising of the natives was feared. At last accounts no actual rising had occurred.

A fire yesterday at the corner of Maine and Drummond streets, Granby, Quebec, destroyed the buildings occupied by Messrs. Bradford & Jackson and Mr. H. G. Frost. Loss, $12,000; insured.

The Coroner's Jury, at Providence, in the case of the assassination of Francisco Vincente, yesterday afternoon, returned a verdict of willful murder against Cæsario Pacenl, who is in custody.

NASHVILLE, April 21.—More stables arrived yesterday and to-day for the Spring meeting, which opens May 2. There are over fifty horses now at the course and others are expected from New-Orleans.

J. B. Byrnes, a carpenter, residing in Charlestown, Mass., was instantly killed at a sugar refinery, in South Boston, on Thursday evening, by falling through a sliding-door to the ground a distance of forty feet.

Queen Victoria arrived at La Velette Railway Station, Paris, yesterday, and proceeded to Cherbourg, on her way to England. President MacMahon awaited at the station and paid his respects to her Majesty.

The newspaper report of George P. Rowell & Co. for the week ending April 22 shows that one monthly and seven weekly papers were established during that time. The suspensions were thirteen, including two dailies, six weeklies, and five monthlies.

The Canada Shipping Company's steam-tug has sailed for River Du Loup to await the arrival of incoming ships. The number of ships thus far reported as having sailed for the port of Quebec is fifty in excess of the number reported at the corresponding date last year.

As the steamer Bristol, for New-York, was passing the lower end of Goat Island, Newport Harbor, Thursday night, her wheel came in contact with the buoy, tearing it up. The steamer stopped an hour at the Fort Adams wharf to disentangle the buoy, and then proceeded.

In the matter of the extradition of Dr. Worms it is understood that the extradition was had under the provisions of a law passed during the late session of Parliament, which provides that the Canada Supreme Court shall have no appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases.

The St. Lawrence River is clear of ice above Victoria Bridge, but is filled with ice piled in masses immediately opposite and below. The islands at Boucheville and near the harbor are great obstacles to retard its disappearance. The water has been drawn from the canal in order to make repairs.

William Cooper, a hired man on the place of Mr. Lowry, in the western suburbs of St. Louis, shot Mellie Dean, a servant in Mr. Hudson's family, and then shot himself. They are both seriously wounded, and will probably die. It is said that Miss Dean's refusal to marry Cooper was the cause of the shooting.

The withdrawal by the Dominion Government of the permission hitherto granted American steamers to carry cargoes and passengers between Canadian ports, will affect steamers which have been for several years arriving at Halifax from Boston, and then proceeding to Port Hawkesbury and Charlottetown.

ST. JOHN, April 21.—The following additional vessels have returned from the seal fisheries: To Harbor Grace, the steam-ship Newfoundland, with 11,000 seals; to St. John, Newfoundland, the steam-ship W. Stiff, with 2,500 seals; the ship Escort, with 3,000 seals, and two of Munn's vessels, with 2,500 each. The catch is short, but is well distributed.

Reports from the Hog's Back, about seven miles up the Rideau River, state that 20,000 railroad ties broke away from their boom, and are floating down with the ice, and it is feared they will break the dam. In the event of such an accident, the bridges between the Hog's Back and Rideau Falls will all be swept away. The bridges near Ottawa have been secured with ropes, and men are stationed at McLaren's Bridge to watch the piers. The ice in the river at Ottawa is breaking up, and the water is rising rapidly.

A few days ago the House passed a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to consider and report what action, if any, should be taken to enable the President properly to receive and entertain the Emperor of Brazil on his visit to this city. As the Emperor has repeatedly declared his wish to travel like a private gentleman, thus avoiding public displays, the committee next week will report this fact to the House without recommending that any arrangement be made of the character contemplated by the resolution.

CONNECTICUT'S DELEGATES TO THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

NEW-HAVEN, April 21.—The Connecticut delegation to the National Republican Convention met at the New-Haven House to-day. Eleven of the twelve delegates were present or represented. No formal vote was taken as to the presentation of a candidate for the Presidency, but an interchange of opinion developed the fact that the delegation is substantially a unit in favor of the nomination of Postmaster General Jewell, and his name will doubtless be presented to the convention. Arrangements were also made relative to the time and manner of leaving New-York for Cincinnati.

KILLED BY A PILE-DRIVER.

CLEVELAND, April 21.—Yesterday a man named Peter Hart, employed on a pile-driver near Willow Street Bridge, in attempting to go to the top of the machine to trip the hammer, he stepped upon a pile which was being driven, intending to climb through the upright posts, when the hammer suddenly tripped itself and came down with great force, grazing his face, but striking him with its full force on the breast and arms, mangling him in a frightful manner. Deceased was about thirty years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

VICTORIA LEGISLATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—A dispatch from Victoria says: In the House yesterday a motion prevailed that the Governor be requested to restore the old tariff, which was abandoned in favor of the Dominion tariff when an immediate commencement of the Pacific Railroad was expected, and that the province have the power to modify it without prejudice to the Dominion Government.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 21.—An important decision has been rendered at Rome, and has just been received here, on the subject of the establishment of a University at Montreal. The Archbishop of Quebec, who demanded that only a branch University should be given Montreal, is sustained by the Pope's decision.

BILLIARD MATCH.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A billiard match, three-ball carom game, 600 points up, took place tonight between Louis Shaw and Jacob Schaefer, for the so-called South and North-western championship. The game resulted as follows: Shaw, 600; Schaefer, 547. Fifty-six innings were played. Time of game, three hours and fifteen minutes.

A SCHOONER SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

HALIFAX, April 21.—The schooner Katie, Capt. Ferristal, which left Port Mulgrave on the 2d inst. for Boston with sixty-six passengers, has been given up by the people of the former place as lost. It is thought she foundered in the gale, which occurred three or four days after her departure.

THE SECRET SERVICE FUND.

TEXT OF THE RECENT TESTIMONY.

THE STATEMENTS MADE TO CAULFIELD'S COMMITTEE BY WHITLEY AND EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS—THE REASON WHY MONEY WAS TRANSFERRED TO DAVENPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice threw open their doors to the Press, and afforded an opportunity to examine the testimony of Col. Whitley and ex-Attorney General Williams previously taken. Col. Whitley, it appears, exhibited to the committee receipts for the money he had paid Mr. Davenport at different times. The first payment, $5,000, was on the order of Mr. Akerman, ex-Attorney General Williams' immediate predecessor. He did not know what use Davenport made of the money, only Davenport said he wanted to use it.

Q.—Use it for what? A.—Where it would do the most good.

Q.—In what respect? A.—I could not say, that is what he would say to me; I did not consider I had any right to question him on account of orders received, but I could not see what he did with the money; I paid him $20,000 in the Fall of 1872, during the Presidential campaign, independently of the $5,000 previously paid on the order of Ackerman, and I paid him $10,000, all at one time. In the course of examination Whitley said he objected to pay money to Davenport, because he did not know to what use it would be put; Attorney General Williams told him he was directed to pay it by order of the President; he said to Williams that if Davenport had a right to draw any more money he ought to draw it directly, and not through him; the Attorney General said it was the desire of the President that the money should be drawn in that way.

Q.—What reasons did Williams give for objection to payment of this money? A.—I suppose because I objected; I cannot say positively; I do not know that Williams knew what it was to be used for. The witness thought Davenport, if he had employed men, ought to have sent them to him for payment; he could not tell whether the direction or order of the President was verbally or in writing. Williams said he was overruled in the matter by the President, and Williams told him he thought that the money ought not to be paid out in that way. In answer to a question the witness said had not Davenport been a Republican he would not have received the money in that way. They did not deal with Democrats politically.

Q.—State if you do not know that the money was used for campaign and improper purposes in the election there? A.—Not of my own knowledge, because I was never called on to spend a dollar of it in any way, shape or manner, beyond paying it to Davenport. The witness said the money was not accounted for in the department. There were in that department no receipts from Davenport. He thought the committee would find, by examination, that in addition to what he paid Davenport, the department paid him a large amount of money for the same services he rendered in New-York.

Q.—Do you know what services? A.—No, but I think it was something in regard to the election. The witness said he himself drew, in the space of four years, from 1871 to 1874 inclusive, from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and forty thousand dollars, and out of this he paid Davenport; he made returns from time to time of his own doings, but did not render accounts of his expenditures; his reports show that he employed men for detective purposes, and these reports were made in justification of the expenditures; he was never requested to settle; they had confidence in him, and he received orders for the money drawn by Williams on the Pay Department.

The following are extracts from the testimony of ex-Attorney General Williams relating to the payment of money to Davenport:

Q.—Did I understand you to say it was Mr. Whitley or Mr. Davenport that brought you the note from the President to pay the money to Davenport? A.—Mr. Davenport.

Q.—Do you know what has become of the note? A.—I am not able to state; I presume I will say the President was accustomed to write on a card, sometimes on a little piece of paper, any little communication that he wished to make me, and these communications were never preserved; they were thrown away or destroyed.

Q.—In addition to that you had a conversation with the President upon the subject? A.—I had, Sir.

Q.—If I understand you, you objected to paying out the money because you thought it did not legitimately come in your department? A.—No, not exactly that. I did not want to pay out the funds, because I did not know anything about the purposes to which these funds were to be applied, except from representations made to me by Mr. Davenport, and I was not willing to allow him to have money upon his representations. At the same time I was reluctant about paying the money because I wanted this fund, as I thought, for many purposes, and all had to economize in every way to make the appropriation meet the expenses of the department. At the same time I did not consider that I might not use it in this way, if in my judgment it was proper, and if the expenditure of this money in that way would tend to prevent frauds in elections or prevent crimes.

Q.—When Mr. Davenport applied to you for this money did he state to you for what purpose he wanted it? A.—Yes, Sir; that was distinctly understood all around, between the President and myself and Mr. Davenport.

Q.—You refused until he brought you a letter from the President directing that it should be paid. Was it a direction or a request? A.—I will not be certain whether he made an application to me in the first place for the money and I declined without further information, or whether in the first instance he brought this note from the President, which was the first knowledge that I had that he was to have any such money; I cannot be certain about that, but I am certain that this note came which, I think, contained a request to allow Mr. Davenport to have money for that purpose. Subsequently when Mr. Davenport came for money I was reluctant about letting it go, and he saw the President and came back and said the President thought that he might have more money for that purpose, and so I allowed it to go in that way.

Q.—Then the work was not just begun, if these fifty or one hundred books had accumulated. They probably had been used in years previous in the elections? A.—I think they were all made by Mr. Davenport and his assistants; I think Mr. Davenport invented the system, and have heard it remarked that the invention itself exhibits genius in that way; I have heard people speak of the work in very enthusiastic terms, asserting that Mr. Davenport is a great genius in the way of inventing a system to prevent fraud, and also exhibits great energy and skill in perfecting the system.

Q.—Was that any part of his duty as an officer of the Government? A.—I don't think it was.

Q.—Anybody else could have done that except a Commissioner of Election? Was that the business of a Supervisor of Election? A.—I don't think it is the duty of a Supervisor of an election to prepare such a work, showing a registration of the voters, but it is made by law the duty of the Supervisor, in case he considers it necessary to prevent frauds at elections, to have made for him, by his subordinates, lists of the registered voters in each election precinct in his district, so that this, as I understand, was to be regulated as a substitute for those lists that the law requires the subordinates of the Supervisor to make, but I don't undertake to say that it was his duty to make any such book.

Q.—Then this enterprise upon which Davenport entered was a thing that the law did not require him to do under the office that he held, was it not? Is it laid down by law as one of his duties? A.—I do not understand that it was his duty to do it.

Q.—Did you not approve of this enterprise of his? A.—I did not know anything about it.

Q.—He told you, did he not? A.—He did; but I was not willing to act upon his representations; not until I had learned from sources more satisfactory to me that he was engaged upon such a work. I learned from the President, who I understood had examined the work.

Q.—Did you consult any other source than the President? A.—I did not.

Q.—Then you never ordered any money to be paid to Davenport until he first brought to you a written order from the President? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Where is that written order from the President? A.—I don't know, Sir. I will not say that it was a written order, as I cannot recollect the phraseology. It may have been a simple request on the part of the President, brought to me by Mr. Davenport, in which he spoke of this work and, I think, requested me. I do not think be ordered me; but requested or indicated to me a wish on his part that I would furnish Mr. Davenport some money with which to aid in the prosecution of that work, and it was in pursuance of that that I allowed the first money to be paid.

Q.—You doubted the propriety, at that time, of paying that money to Mr. Davenport, did you not? A.—I doubted upon such information as I had, and I was reluctant, I say, to pay out the money in that way, as I thought I needed the money for other purposes.

Q.—Is that the only reason that you were reluctant to pay it out, that you might need it for other purposes? A.—Those two reasons; I did not regard it as an illegal use of the money.

Q.—That expense is not an expense recognized in the act of 1871, is it? The pay of the Supervisor and his duties are all fixed by the act of 1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, the making of books and the expenditure of $35,000 in making books is not an expenditure authorized to be made by the Supervisor of Elections? A.—Not at all; there is no authority in the law for making books, nor do I consider it one of his official duties to make the books; but if the making of the books would be a mode of preventing fraud, and would be more economical to the Government than the system provided for in the law, then I should consider that I would have a right to pay for that work out of the $50,000, which were to be expended according to my discretion in suppressing and preventing fraud and crime.

AN IMPOSTOR.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I write by request, to ask if you will kindly give warning, through the columns of THE TIMES, of an impostor, one calling himself Frank Smith, who is soliciting money from persons interested in St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, No. 407 West Thirty-fourth street. He tells a sad and plausible story about the death of his sister at the hospital, and his own impoverished condition, and he has succeeded in obtaining large sums of money. His story is without the shadow of a foundation. No such person as he represents his sister to have been has ever been in the hospital. The young man is of medium height, of rather light complexion, and is about twenty years of age.

GEORGE C. HOUGHTON.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 20, 1876.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

[SECOND LETTER.]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In continuation of the subject treated in my letter published in THE TIMES of the 8th inst., a few illustrations may be given of the confused and disorderly distribution under the present charter, of the duties pertaining to that branch of the City Government which controls the physical condition of the City:

1. The designing and laying out and establishing by proper landmarks of new streets, and the alteration or closing of existing ones. South of Fifty-ninth street these powers are vested in a "Board of Street Opening and Improvement," composed of the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, President of the Park Department, and President of the Board of Aldermen. This board is directed to cause two maps of any proposed street to be filed, one in the Department of Public Works, the other in the office of the Counsel to the Corporation, who is thereupon required to immediately proceed to acquire title to the street. Between Fifty-ninth street and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street no new streets can be laid out, nor existing streets altered by any existing City authority. An act of the Legislature is necessary. North of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, on Manhattan Island, and in the new Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, the Department of Parks have exclusive power to lay out new streets and close existing roads. Of any street laid out or closed by them they must file three maps, one in the Park Department, one in the County Register's office, and one in the office of the Secretary of State, at Albany. After once filing a map they cannot alter it. The powers of the above boards are meant to be full and exclusive, but there exists somewhere in an obscure statute an unrepealed clause, under which the Board of Aldermen exercise the right of changing grades of streets below Fifty-ninth street, and the Commissioner of Public Works exercises the same power between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, on the petition of property-owners without regard to harmony with any general system.

2. Street openings—that is, the acquiring of title to the land to be taken by a street. Below Fifty-ninth street, as before mentioned, the "Board of Street Openings" having filed a map, the Corporation Counsel must at once take proceedings to open the street. Between Fifty-ninth street and the Harlem River the Commissioner of Public Works has exclusive power to direct the Corporation Counsel to take proceedings for acquiring title. North of the Harlem River the Department of Parks has like exclusive power.

3. The grading, curbing, flagging, and paving of streets. The Board of Aldermen claim to possess the power to order all such work to be done. The execution of the work is committed to the Department of Public Works on Manhattan Island, but to the Department of Parks in the new wards. In connection with the opening and the working of streets, there exists one of the worst abuses in the City Government. An ordinance passed many years ago empowered the Common Council to designate certain persons as "City Surveyors," and required the Street Commissioner and the Croton Aqueduct Board (at that time the executive departments in charge of street work) to employ one of them in making any maps for street openings or improvements, in superintending the grading and paving of streets and the construction of sewers. This ordinance is still in force, and there exists a small army of "City Surveyors," who have from time to time been appointed such by resolution of the Common Council, and are thereby qualified to do any City work. Among these are doubtless many competent civil engineers, but the great majority of them are thoroughly incompetent and inefficient persons, who are not only not fit to be called civil engineers, but are hardly worthy of being designated surveyors, and whose only qualification for the position they hold is their ability to procure the passage of the necessary resolution through their acquaintance with an Alderman. There are "City Surveyors" who cannot measure 100 feet correctly, who cannot calculate the area of a cross section of cutting or embankment, and are guiltless of any ability to plat a survey or compute the contents of a tract of land, and yet who, through "influence," have had charge of street openings and gradings and of sewer construction. The fearful blunders committed under this system in sewer building caused the Croton Aqueduct Board to fight against for many years, and at last with success, and ten years ago the passage of an act by the Legislature was procured which enabled that board to place the supervision of the sewers under competent salaried engineers appointed by the board. The opening, grading, and paving of streets by the Department of Public Works is still executed under the old pernicious system. The Department of Parks has made, recently, a decided move in the direction of reform by creating a bureau of street openings and improvements, at the head of which is a civil engineer who is paid a salary in lieu of fees, and is responsible to the department, instead of being entirely free from all control by the authorities, as is the case with "City Surveyors" named by the Corporation Counsel, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, or the Commissioner of Public Works, as under the old method. But under this arrangement the department is obliged to go through the form of appointing this engineer as the "City Surveyor" for each separate piece of work undertaken. The frauds perpetrated under the "City Surveyor" system in street openings have been so thoroughly exposed by the Controller within the last three years that it is needless to allude further to them. The record of blunders in grades, frauds in measurements, and collusion with contractors in street gradings and pavings has yet to be made public.

4. The designing and construction of sewers and drains. On Manhattan Island this is in charge of the Department of Public Works. In the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards the Department of Parks controls it. As, however, this division of duties was too simple to suit our charter-makers, the last Legislature introduced a complication by giving to the Board of Aldermen power to depute to either the Department of Works or that of Parks the construction of drains other than sewers in the new wards. More than a year ago certain wet districts in those wards were ordered by the Health Department to be drained, but the Aldermen have not yet made up their minds to which department to assign the work, and the residents are still ague stricken. The present Legislature is in a fair way of making the complication worse, for a bill has passed one house, and is well advanced in the other, which separates entirely the designing and construction of the two inseparable improvements, sewers and underground drains, assigning the sewers to the Public Works and the drains to the Parks, which is about as sensible as a provision would be that one department should grade the carriageway and another the sidewalks of a street.

The ignorance of the framers of the charter as to the practical working of the City Government is further illustrated by the result of the efforts made to regulate the details of some of the departments. Where they had no precedents they abstained from interfering with the organization of a department. Where they found previously existing bureaus they adopted them without regard to their assimilation with a new organization or inquiry as to whether their working was beneficial. Thus it happens that some departments are hampered by subdivisions and restrictions which impede their efficient working, and others are left in doubt as to the extent of their powers through the vagueness of the charter provisions.

The Department of Public Works affords a good illustration of the confusion produced. It is provided that there shall be eight bureaus in this department. Four of these especially concern the present inquiry. They are as follows: 1. A bureau for laying water-pipes, and the construction and repair of sewers, wells, and hydrants, paving and repaving, and repairing streets; the chief officer called "Water Purveyor."

2. A bureau having care of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water; the chief officer called "Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct."

3. A bureau for grading, flagging, curbing, and guttering streets; the chief officer called "Superintendent of Street Improvements."

4. A bureau of streets and roads; the chief officer called "Superintendent of Streets."

A more incongruous mess could hardly be devised than this, which gives the water-pipes and sewers to an officer who may be chosen from among shoemakers or rumsellers, and the water supply and distribution to another official who must be an engineer; which gives to a "Superintendent" all street construction, except the paving, and intrusts that and the maintenance of roads to the pipe and sewer man, and then creates an additional bureau of streets, for which no duties are specified. In practice, while the titles of the bureaus are retained to comply with the law, the real organization is entirely different.

The Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct supervises all work connected with the water supply and service, including pipe laying, and also the designing of sewers. The "Water Purveyor" is a political dummy, a kind of chief clerk and Superintendent of laborers on pipe-laying and paving. There is an "Engineer in Charge of Sewers," who superintends their construction and dates his letters and reports from the "Bureau of Sewers," a bureau not authorized by any law. The "Bureau of Street Improvements" supervises street work done by contract, miscellaneous "City Surveyors" making the measurements, and political "Inspectors" pretending to see that the work is properly done. Street work which is done by days' work is under another unauthorized bureau, at the head of which is a civil engineer; and lastly, the "Bureau of Streets and Roads," under a political Superintendent, employs laborers in the maintenance of unpaved streets, under no intelligent supervision, the work being regulated by the amount of "patronage" necessary to be dispensed.

One more illustration may be given of the confusion and expense caused by lack of any provision for systematic professional supervision of engineering matters. It is almost impossible for any person, even those most familiar with the subject, to find out the history and status of existing streets. The maps relating to street lines and property divisions are scattered through several different offices, and are generally in charge of clerks who know very little about them. Under the various laws passed regarding streets and avenues, the place of filing for record the maps of changes in streets has been altered from time to time. The scale on which such maps have been drawn has varied with the fancy of the draughtsman. A number of maps have been published for the use of departments and the public, and in each case the scale has been such as the compiler happened to prefer, and not infrequently part of the information given has been erroneous. A few years ago the Dock Department prepared and published a handsomely drawn and engraved map on which streets and avenues north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street were depicted as laid out on the gridiron system which exists below One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, whereas this system had never been extended north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and besides, only two years before a map had been published by the Park Department, showing the streets which they had established in that region under laws passed five years previously. For some years an office in one of the departments which was devoted to the care of such of the official maps of the City as came under the charge of that department, was presided over by a person who gave to applicants as little information as he could, but let them understand that by applying at his private office anything they wanted could be had for a consideration. There are now five separate offices of record for maps in the City Government, neither one of them contains more than one-third of the official maps, and in not one are the maps systematically arranged and indexed, and properly cared for and protected against unauthorized alteration, and in charge of a person familiar with them.

The illustrations given above refer for the most part to one class of subjects. The same confusion will be found to prevail in almost every branch of the Government. This lamentable condition of affairs arises from the passage of many laws by the Legislature each affecting some special interest, regardless of its relations to the whole administration. For this confusion there must be a remedy. The consideration of this must be deferred to another letter.

ANTHONY OVER.

MONDAY, April 10, 1876.

VIEWS OF A VETERAN REPUBLICAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article of the 12th instant, entitled "No Cause for Despair," you fairly express the opinions and the hopes of the reform element in the Republican Party and out of it. It is not to be doubted that a large majority of that party sincerely desire thorough and speedy reform in the administration of the National Government, and believe that such reform is not to be obtained within the next five years, at least, unless the Cincinnati Convention shall nominate for President and for Vice President men known to be sincere, able, and resolute reformers.

With such candidates the Republican Party may this year achieve a victory as glorious and as beneficial as any that it has ever won. Will its convention give it such candidates? Is there not some danger that it will not? On this point I am not quite as hopeful as you appear to be, for the reason perhaps that I regard the consequences of a blunder by the convention as more disastrous than you do.

If the Republican National Convention shall nominate any man who for the last three years has been running or running after the—the Babcock machine or any facile or compromising or foxy "favorite son"—he will be beaten, and the Republican Party will surely die as the Whig Party died in 1852, partly because it was the best thing it could do, but chiefly because it could not help it.

Bristow would, in my opinion, be the best candidate for President. He is honest, able, resolute, and fearless. He is and ever has been a sound and steadfast Republican in principle and practice, though never a servile partisan. Politicians say that he is a new man. I am glad that he lacks the political experience of the Camerons, the Mortons, &c.; but he who has proved himself to be the ablest and best Secretary of the Treasury that we have had since Gallatin's time will do for all honest purposes. He could, if nominated, get 15,000 votes in Ohio that none of the machine men could get if nominated.

For Vice President I should like to have Richard H. Dana nominated. Would he not be, in F. F. V. parlance, the "most fittinest man" to preside over the United States Senate, and make that august body understand that he is what old Lord Chancellor Thurlow once, on sufficient provocation, told the British House of Lords he was, "As respectable, aye, and as much respected, as any of those he looked down upon."

May the good Lord give to the Cincinnati Convention the wisdom to discern and the virtue and firmness to do its duty, and in the hope of such a happy result let all real reformers unite and labor and wait. If they be disappointed at last, then the *Evening Post's* suggestion of the founding of a new political party will be seasonable, for nothing in the way of reform is to be hoped from the Democratic Party. That party has not held power anywhere for any time in the last twenty years without manifesting its unfitness to exercise it. If the St. Louis Convention were even to nominate a good man for President, and he were elected, what reason would there be to expect that the Democratic Party would send to Congress any purer or wiser man than it has there now? With such M. C.'s the best man of the party would be powerless for good in the Presidency.

No immediate or speedy relief could reasonably be expected of a new party. The organization of the Republican Party was begun under most favorable circumstances in Ohio and Indiana in 1854. It became national in 1856, and astonished its adversaries by the strength which it manifested at the elections of that year, but it did not predominate in the nation until 1860. National political parties are plants of slow growth; still, if the Cincinnati Convention proves recreant to its duty, I hope the young and middle-aged patriots will immediately set about a new political organization preparatory to a big fight in 1880, but I, who helped to rock the cradle of the Republican Party twenty-two years ago, could not follow its hearse cheerfully. OHIO.

DEMOCRATIC RETRENCHMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The engrossing topic of the capital now, aside from the investigations, is the Appropriation bill reported to the House from the Committee on Appropriations. And to point out some of its glaring inconsistencies and wretched absurdities is the object of this letter.

As *Harper's Weekly* truly says, it begins to economize at the wrong end of course. Commencing with an ostensible reduction of ten per cent. in the salaries of Senators and Representatives, it goes to the smaller salaries with a reduction of more than forty per cent. in some instances. Now this Congress wants to be known as devoted to retrenchment, economy, and reform, and they go about it in the manner set forth above—after reducing some of poorly-paid clerks remorselessly they reverse a record of more than twenty years' standing in some cases, and propose to pay certain officers for services rendered during the session only, though those officers are on duty nearly the whole time. The idea is to make the country believe that it is economy to thus lessen expenses, though by so doing they in a measure cripple the public service. But if they applied the same rule to themselves there could be no objection to some of the provisions of the bill. Should these patriotic gentlemen decide to pay themselves for the session only, there would be saved to the Government in salaries for the House alone $1,637,746, and if they paid their own traveling expenses like other men, even like the clerks they so remorselessly reduce, the saving would be $100,000, and if they paid for their own stationery, as others do, something like thirty thousand dollars would be saved to the Treasury; and in the Senate, by the same measure, there would be saved in salaries $390,456. But these gentry think the people would rather have a paltry $30,000 or so saved by reducing a few poor clerks, while they vote themselves millions, as I have shown. Now, Sir, the people do not intend to be gulled by any such measure, but they mean to know why, while all classes of public servants are paid from the same agency, such dishonest discriminations are made in favor of the higher and against the lower class of servants. The people would have been satisfied with an honest reduction of ten per cent. all around, but they will not tolerate such demagoguery as is found in Mr. Randall's bill.

BENJAMIN SHERROD,
House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14, 1876.

CLOSING OF MARACAIBO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hope you will allow me a small space in your valuable journal for a brief reply to "Bolivar." Absence prevented an earlier answer. He asserted that "there was no trade between Maracaibo and Europe, and very little between that port and the United States." The latter part of this sentence chiefly concerns us. He refers to Venezuelan statistics. They show that the exports from Laguayra, Puerto Cabello, and Ciudad Bolivar collectively were in value, $1,557,572; from Maracaibo, $1,546,450. Thus, you perceive, Maracaibo alone shipped to this country, according to Venezuelan statistics, an amount about equal to that of the three other ports combined. But fortunately we have New-York statistics for our guidance, and I defy "Bolivar" to disprove them. In 1874 we imported from Maracaibo 209,000 quintals of coffee, (and other 7,500 shipped to this port were lost,) making in all, at 100 pounds per quintal, 21,650,000 pounds, the average value of which at Maracaibo was 22½ cents Macoquino per pound, or 17½ cents American gold, which gives in round numbers say $3,788,000 gold. The average price in New-York was 20 cents per pound, say $4,330,000 gold. What a different tale to the even flattering Venezuelan figures!

Bolivar alludes to the Pico running between Maracaibo and Curaçao, which makes not the slightest difference in our position. At all events, the year before she commenced running we imported 210,450 quintals, or 21,450,000 pounds, of coffee direct from Maracaibo.

With reference to the European trade from Maracaibo, I append the statement signed by a member of a highly-respectable firm in the Venezuelan business, which reads:

"Roncajola Perdomo & Co. had loading at one time sixteen vessels in the harbor of Maracaibo for Europe, besides two vessels from E. Penny & Co., and others which I cannot recollect at present." There might have been some flying Dutchmen among them, but they had wooden bodies and canvas wings. Fustic and dividivi are, at their point of export, of little value compared with that of coffee, but they are bulky and require considerable tonnage to transport them. It so happens that the latest advices from Puerto Cabello inform us that the Government had issued another decree permitting a large fleet of vessels to proceed to Maracaibo to load fustic and dividivi. Does this indicate there was no trade with Europe? But if the port be opened for a small trade, it should, *a fortiori*, be opened for a larger. The above concession does not, unfortunately, benefit American merchants inasmuch as we receive little or none of the permitted articles. Furthermore, I have seen a document signed by the American Consul at Puerto Cabello in which he incidentally mentions that a number of European vessels at that port had suffered great loss and inconvenience by the President's decree prohibiting them from going to Maracaibo.

The foregoing statements completely disprove Bolivar's assertion and verify the verity of

VERITAS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 19, 1876.

A NEW PUBLIC PARK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"The Cedars," in the Twenty-third Ward, should be reserved by the City as a public park, for there are no grounds in or about the Metropolis presenting such high, rolling, beautiful conformations as these hills, dotted with ancient cedars and rocks, and undulating from a commanding height to and along the shores of the Harlem River—a noble stream, destined to float vast riches to and by the Empire City.

O. P. C.

DOUGLASS ON LINCOLN.

THE COLORED MAN'S ESTIMATE OF THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR.

In his oration at the unveiling of the colored men's statue of Abraham Lincoln in Washington, on the late anniversary of his assassination, Frederick Douglass said:

"We fully comprehend the relation of Abraham Lincoln, both to ourselves and the white people of the United States. Truth is proper and beautiful at all times and in all places, and it is never more proper and beautiful in any case than when speaking of a great public man whose example is likely to be commended for honor and imitation long after his departure to the solemn shades, the silent continents of eternity. It must be admitted, truth compels me to admit, even here in the presence of the monument we have erected to his memory, Abraham Lincoln was not, in the fullest sense of the word, either our man or our model. In his interests, in his associations, in his habits of thought, and in his prejudices, he was a white man. He was pre-eminently the white man's President, entirely devoted to the welfare of white men. He was ready and willing at any time during the first years of his Administration to deny, postpone, and sacrifice the rights of humanity in the colored people to promote the welfare of the white people of this country. In all his education and feeling he was an American of the Americans. He came into the Presidential chair upon one principle alone, namely, opposition to the extension of slavery. His arguments in furtherance of this policy had their motive and mainspring in his patriotic devotion to the interests of his own race. To protect, defend, and perpetuate slavery in the States where it existed Abraham Lincoln was not less ready than any other President to draw the sword of the nation. He was ready to execute all the supposed constitutional guarantees of the Constitution in favor of the slave system anywhere inside the slave States. He was willing to pursue, recapture, and send back the fugitive slave to his master, and to suppress a slave rising for liberty, though his guilty master were already in arms against the Government. The race to which we belong were not the special objects of his consideration. Knowing this, I concede to you, my white fellow-citizens, a pre-eminence in this worship at once full and supreme. First, midst, and last, you and yours were the object of his deepest affection and his most earnest solicitude. You are the children of Abraham Lincoln. We are at best only his step-children, children by adoption, children by force of circumstances and necessity. To you it especially belongs to sound his praises, to preserve and perpetuate his memory, to multiply his statues, to hang his pictures on your walls, and commend his example, for to you he was a great and glorious friend and benefactor. Instead of supplanting you at this altar, we would exhort you to build high his monuments; let them be of the most costly material, of the most cunning workmanship; let their forms be symmetrical, beautiful, and perfect; let their bases be upon solid rocks, and their summits lean against the unchanging blue overhanging sky, and let them endure forever! But while in the abundance of your wealth and in the fullness of your just and patriotic devotion, you do all this, we entreat you to despise not the humble offering we this day unveil to view; for while Abraham Lincoln saved for you a country, he delivered us from a bondage, according to Jefferson, one hour of which was worse than ages of the oppression your fathers rose in rebellion to oppose.

Fellow-citizens, ours is no new-born zeal and devotion—a thing of the hour. The name of Abraham Lincoln was near and dear to our hearts in the darkest and most perilous hours of the republic. We were no more ashamed of him when shrouded in clouds of darkness, of doubt and defeat, than when crowned with victory, honor, and glory. Our faith in him was often taxed and strained to the uttermost, but it never failed. When he tarried long in the mountain; when he strangely told us that we were the cause of the war; when he still more strangely told us to leave the land in which we were born; when he refused to employ our arms in defense of the Union; when, after accepting our services as colored soldiers, he refused to retaliate when we were murdered as colored prisoners; when he told us he would save the Union if he could with slavery; when he revoked the proclamation of emancipation of Gen. Fremont; when he refused to remove the Commander of the Army of the Potomac, who was more zealous in his efforts to protect slavery than to suppress rebellion;—when we saw all this, and more, we were at times stunned, grieved, and greatly bewildered; but our hearts believed while they ached and bled. Nor was this, even at that time, a blind and unreasoning superstition. Despite the mist and haze that surrounded him; despite the tumult, the hurry, and confusion of the hour, we were able to take a comprehensive view of Abraham Lincoln, and to make reasonable allowance for the circumstances of his position. We saw him, measured him, and estimated him; not by stray utterances to injudicious and tedious delegations, who often tried his patience; not by isolated facts torn from their connection; not by any partial and imperfect glimpses, caught at inopportune moments; but by a broad survey, in the light of the stern logic of great events—and in view of that Divinity which shapes our ends rough-hew them as we will, we came to the conclusion that the hour and the man of our redemption had met in the person of Abraham Lincoln. It mattered little to us what language he might employ upon special occasions; it mattered little to us, when we fully knew him, whether he was swift or slow in his movements; it was enough for us that Abraham Lincoln was at the head of a great movement, and was in living and earnest sympathy with that movement, which, in the nature of things, must go on till slavery should be utterly and forever abolished in the United States. When, therefore, it shall be asked what we have to do with the memory of Abraham Lincoln or what Abraham Lincoln had to do with us? the answer is ready, full, and complete. Though he loved Cæsar less than Rome, though the Union was more to him than our freedom or our future, under his wise and beneficent rule we saw ourselves gradually lifted from depths of slavery to the heights of liberty and manhood; under his wise and beneficent rule, and by measures approved and vigorously pressed by him, we saw that the handwriting of ages, in the form of prejudice and proscription, was rapidly fading away from the face of our whole country; under his rule and in due time, about as soon after all as the country could tolerate the strange spectacle, we saw our brave sons and brothers laying off the rags of bondage, and being clothed all over in the blue uniforms of the soldiers of the United States; under his rule we saw two hundred thousand of our dark and dusky people responding to the call of Abraham Lincoln, and, with muskets on their shoulders and eagles on their buttons, timing their high footsteps to liberty and union under the national flag; under his rule we saw the independence of the black Republic of Hayti, the special object of slaveholding aversion and horror, fully recognized, and her Minister, a colored gentleman, duly received here in the City of Washington; under his rule we saw the internal slave trade, which so long disgraced the nation, abolished, and slavery abolished in the District of Columbia; under his rule we saw for the first time the law inforced against the foreign slave trade, and the first slave-trader hanged like any other pirate or murderer; under his rule and inspiration we saw the Confederate States, based upon the idea that our race must be slaves and slaves forever, battered to pieces and scattered to the four winds; under his rule and in the fullness of time, we saw Abraham Lincoln, after giving the slaveholders three months of grace, in which to save their hateful slave system, penning the immortal paper, which, though special in its language, was general in its principles and effect, making slavery forever impossible in the United States. Though we waited long we saw all this and more.

I have said that President Lincoln was a white man, and shared the prejudices common to his countrymen toward the colored race. Looking back to his times and to the condition of the country, this unfriendly feeling on his part may be safely set down as one element of his wonderful success in organizing the loyal American people for the tremendous conflict before them, and bringing them safely through that conflict. His great mission was to accomplish two things; first, to save his country from dismemberment and ruin, and second, to free his country from the great crime of slavery. To do one or the other, or both, he must have the earnest sympathy and the powerful co-operation of his loyal fellow-countrymen. Without this primary and essential condition to success, his efforts must have been vain and utterly fruitless. Had he put the abolition of slavery before the salvation of the Union, he would have inevitably driven from him a powerful class of the American people and rendered resistance to rebellion impossible. Viewed from the genuine abolition ground, Mr. Lincoln seemed tardy, cold, dull and indifferent; but measuring him by the sentiment of his country, a sentiment he was bound as a statesman to consult, he was swift, zealous, radical, and determined. Though Mr. Lincoln shared the prejudices of his white fellow-countrymen against the negro, it is hardly necessary to say that in his heart of hearts he loathed and hated slavery. He was willing while the South was loyal that it should have its pound of flesh, because he thought it was so nominated in the bond, but farther than this no earthly power could make him go."

LAW REPORTS.

THE BROADWAY REPAVING ASSESSMENT.

The suit of Thomas A. Davies against the Mayor, &c., and others was argued before Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. The action is in the nature of a bill in equity to restrain the City, the Board of Assessors, and the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments from laying and confirming an assessment, for the paving of Broadway between Thirty-second and Fifty-ninth streets, upon the owners of property along the route. The plaintiff is a property-owner, and alleges that there was no petition of property-holders for the improvement, and he also makes various allegations of irregularity in the proceedings. The defendants claim that a bill in equity does not lie, and that the plaintiff is confined to the remedy given by chapter 338 of the Laws of 1858, which provide that assessments may be vacated upon an application to a Judge of the Supreme Court on proofs in cases where fraud is shown, or in repavement cases where there has been substantial error in the assessment proceedings. Two points were urged on behalf of the defendants. The first was that as the statute of 1858 had provided a remedy at law, a court of equity would not take cognizance of the subject matter. Another point was that, even if the reverse were true, chapter 312 of the Laws of 1874 took away the remedy by bill in equity if such had previously existed. It was therein provided that thereafter no action in the nature of a bill in equity shall be commenced to vacate an assessment or remove a cloud on a title imposed in any proceeding begun under the act of 1858. By stipulation between the counsel the merits of the case will not be gone into until the court shall have decided this preliminary point of jurisdiction. About $140,000 are involved in the result of the case, and, should the action be determined in the plaintiff's favor, the whole of the amount will have to be paid by the City instead of being levied on the owners of property adjoining the improvement. Edmund Coffin, Jr., appeared for the plaintiff, and Hugh L. Cole for the defendants.

AN ORGAN-GRINDER SWINDLED.

An organ-grinder named Angelini Felini, of No. 57 South Fifth avenue, was accosted by Ernest Picot, of No. 28 Prince street, on March 3, who said he was authorized to put men to work on the public works, and asked the organ-grinder whether he did not want a job. Felini gladly embraced the offer, and Picot gave him what purported to be a ticket authorizing him to go to work at $2 per day. He advised the organ-grinder, however, to leave his instrument behind him, stating that it would not look well to present himself for work thus encumbered. The organ-grinder assented, and was taken by Picot to a liquor saloon, where he left his instrument, for which he had paid over one hundred dollars. Picot then directed Felini to go to a certain place, where he would join him and accompany him to the scene of his future labors on the Boulevard. Felini went to the place indicated and waited for the arrival of Picot, who, however, failed to keep his promise. Felini then returned to the saloon in which he had left his organ, and discovered that shortly after his departure Picot had directed a colored boy to take the instrument away. The credulous organ-grinder apprised the Police of the swindle which had been perpetrated upon him, and it was subsequently discovered that Picot had sold Felini's organ to Carto Giani, of No. 232 Mott street, for $26. The labor ticket by means of which Felini had been duped, was, of course, found to be fraudulent. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Picot pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to eighteen months in the State Prison.

A DISPUTED AGREEMENT.

The case of James H. Carrington and Henry A. Carrington against Charles E. Ward and Franklin Ward was brought to trial before Chief Justice Monell, in Part I., of the Superior Court, yesterday. The plaintiffs allege that about July 1, 1870, they were in possession of 1,169 barrels of oil owned by B. S. Compton, on which they had a lien for advances to the extent of $15 per barrel. The defendants, who were engaged in the buying and selling of oils, agreed verbally with Compton to purchase the oil from him, to be delivered from time to time by the plaintiffs. The defendants were to assume the payment of the lien on the oil. In January, 1871, after a small portion of the oil had been delivered, the agreement was reduced to writing, which was dated by mistake November, 1871, instead of November, 1870. In pursuance of the agreement, 671 barrels of oil were delivered to the defendants, who paid the plaintiffs' claim of $15 per barrel. Seventy-five barrels of oil were subsequently delivered, on which the lien was not paid. The plaintiffs claimed $1,125. The defendants, in response, deny making an agreement to purchase oil from Compton. They say that the latter agreed to sell them the oil which was kept on storage by the plaintiffs. No agreement was made to assume the lien. They also urge that the seventy-five barrels of oil were delivered after the annulling of the agreement with Compton, and without the direction of the defendants. The jury were directed to bring in a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed. William Henry Arnoux appeared for the plaintiffs, and Butler, Stillman & Hubbard for the defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Royce vs. Thill.—Motion granted for fourth Friday.

Heilburn vs. Racey.—Leave granted to Receiver to make repairs.

In the matter of Edwards.—Report confirmed.

Gallulli vs. Sims.—I think this motion should have been made in Niagara County where the suit was and where judgment was entered.

In the matter of Smith vs. Halberstad.—Ordered that Charles L. Halberstadt pay over the sum of $250, with interest, and $10 costs, within ten days, or that an attachment issue.

Westbrook vs. Dunscomb.—The original Referee's report, with the testimony and exhibits appended, must be handed up and examined before an order for payment is made.

Behman vs. Vogel.—Referred to Frank Rudd, Esq., to take proof as to facts stated in the petition, and to report with his opinion as to the advisability of the proposed settlement, and also to examine the proposed sureties and report as to the bond offered and what order should be made therein as to the disposition of the money, &c.

Busselman vs. Gunari.—I know of no authority for such an order as this.

French vs. Berger.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Robinson vs. Falk.—The defendant has nothing to do with the payment to the plaintiff by the underwriters, and the plaintiff cannot be interrogated on that head under those issues.

New-York Insurance Company vs. Gayton et al.—Mr. George N. Hale is appointed Receiver, bond in $1,000.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Williamson vs. Cobb; Morris vs. Brown.

Motions Granted.—Stern vs. White; Whiton vs. Masurry.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Brague vs. Lord, Jr.—Order granted to readjust costs, &c.

Eising vs. Heraghty et al.—Warrant for attachment denied.

Rotman vs. Lepler.—Order of arrest denied.

Ross vs. Harden et al.—Case and exceptions settled.

Ingersoll vs. The Tenth National Bank.—Order modifying order extending time to answer.

Gantil, Executor, vs. The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution.—Order to advance cause on calendar.

Kidder et al. vs. Taylor.—Commission ordered.

By Judge Curtis.

Lowenstein vs. Wolfsohn.—Motion to dismiss complaint denied. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Judge C. P. Daly.

Watson vs. Whitbeck.—The appellant is entitled to $10 which, under act of 1853, he would have been entitled to if judgment had been recovered in his favor.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Keating vs. McDonough.—Motion to serve supplemental answer granted on payment of $10 costs, answer to be served one day after service of order.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Le Barron vs. Goorz.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Ostrich vs. King.—Motion granted for May 4, 1876.

Clayton vs. Oakes.—Motion granted, unless terms are complied with.

Schaefer vs. Anderson.—Fine of $26 30 imposed as per order filed.

Meehan vs. Vogelbacher.—Motion denied; a Receiver will be appointed.

Remington Sewing-Machine Company vs. Mullen.—Motion to correct record of the verdict granted. See papers.

Case vs. Horton; Fennel vs. Zeller.—Motions denied; no costs.

Lewis vs. Davis.—Motion denied.

Soteldo vs. Combination Rubber Company.—Motion granted, unless terms are complied with.

Harrison vs. Doughty.—The costs will be made to abide event.

Greenbaum vs. Adams.—Order of March 23, 1876, will be resettled by striking out the $10 costs.

Frost vs. Healy.—Same Receiver appointed.

Le Barron vs. Myers.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Herrman vs. Moore.—Judgment for plaintiff.

McGovern vs. Murtaugh.—Opinion.

Ryan vs. Fischer.—Motion denied.

Berg vs. Roessel.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, unless terms are complied with.

Dalton vs. Hoffman.—Granted.

Beiden vs. Osterhout.—Order of reference granted.

Willis vs. Waterhouse.—Motion for commission granted.

Bromel vs. Roehuer.—Order of publication granted.

Roland vs. Schlaiter.—Motion to overrule demurrer as frivolous granted.

Judd vs. Miller.—Motion denied.

Lange vs. Carpenter.—Order of reference granted.

Thomson vs. Messinger.—Order of reference granted.

Motions to Advance Causes Granted.—Ver Planck vs. Nicholson; Brown, Jr., vs. Conner; Clement vs. Moran; Talcott vs. Salke; The Goldsmith and H. Collar Company vs. Salke; Howell & Co. vs. Welsh; Wightman vs. Dunham.

Birch vs. Corellin.—Order amending order.

Cohen vs. Rosenbock.—Bond approved.

Glunz vs. Kesseler.—Motion granted.

Schaifer vs. Myer.—Motion will be granted unless terms are complied with.

COURT NOTES.

The papers in the case of Koch against Whitehouse and others were handed up to Judge Speir, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. Decision was reserved.

William McDonnell sued the City for $20,000 damages for falling down an embankment at the Fourth avenue improvement. A jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday gave him a verdict for six cents damages.

In the bankruptcy suit of Cornelius Payne against S. N. Soloman, in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, the particulars of which have been published, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for the defendant.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, denied a motion for alimony made by the plaintiff in the suit of Joanna C. Busselman against Panteleon Gunari. The action was to recover $50,000 for seduction under promise of marriage. Judge Barrett said he knew of no authority for such an application as the one made.

In the Trieste-Homans divorce case before Chief Justice Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, several witnesses were examined. John C. Morrison denied that he had urged Trieste to marry Miss Homans to save the latter's reputation, or had told him he could get a divorce in a fortnight.

The $7,000,000 suit brought by the People of the State against Peter B. Sweeny has been noticed for trial at the coming May Term of the Supreme Court. It will probably be tried, beginning on May 15, before Judge Westbrook, and the trial of the $1,000,000 suit against Tweed will probably be postponed for the present.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Joseph Redmond and Robert Williams, who were arrested by Officer Cottrell, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, having in their possession a trunk containing property valued at $817, stolen by them from the residence of Alexander Graham, No. 370 West Forty-sixth street, pleaded guilty to burglary. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the burglars to three years each in the State Prison.

Recoveries were had for the plaintiffs in the following suits tried before Judge Larremore yesterday: Harlem Bank against John L. Brown, $608 55; Tenth National Bank against Englehart Whitefellow, $3,866 66; East River Bank against Thomas Palmer, $1,857 03; Merchants' National Bank against George E. Merwin, $3,605 58, and Cambridge Valley Bank against J. Brandreth Mathews, $20,311 11. These actions were on notes made by the defendants.

The Committee appointed by the Bar Association to select a tribunal for the trial of the charges referred to by Charles O'Conor in his memorial, have not been idle within the past two days. They have prepared a letter, which they have sent to various gentlemen, asking them to serve on the tribunal. The responses have not yet come in. One of the members of the committee said yesterday that the tribunal would be acknowledged by all to be a very satisfactory one.

Gustav Pierce, aged seventeen, of No. 121 Forsyth street, charged with burglary on the premises of Hobart Miller, No. 66 Delancey street, on the night of the 14th inst., pleaded guilty yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to three years in the State Prison. Albert Miller, of No. 12 Eldridge street, jointly indicted with Pierce, pleaded guilty to another indictment charging him with stealing $26 worth of clothing, and was sentenced to four years in the same institution.

The cotton case of Fielding, Grogan & Co. against Lewis Webb, reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, has been settled, the defendant paying the costs. The plaintiffs, however, desire to correct some false impressions which might be produced by the publication of the defendant's answer. In reply to the defendant's assertions, the plaintiffs say that there was an actual sale of the cotton. The defendant was unable to take it when his contract matured, and upon his written request it was sold for his account and the note in question was given for the difference in price between the market value of the cotton and the price stated in the contract between the parties.

A FIRE INSURANCE CASE.

The case of Jacob Solomon against the Metropolitan Insurance Company was tried before Judge Sedgwick and a jury in Part II. of the Superior Court yesterday. The plaintiff sued to recover $2,000 on a policy of insurance on a stock of clothing at No. 663 Third avenue, which was destroyed by fire on Jan. 26, 1873. The plaintiff made a demand on the company within sixty days after the loss. Before the proofs of the loss were completed, however, Henry Solomon, a son of the plaintiff was arrested on a charge of arson, and was not discharged until June, 1874. There was a provision in the policy that, if the suit was not begun within one year after the loss, that should be conclusive evidence that the claim was invalid. The defendants relied on this clause, and on the failure to produce the proofs within sixty days after the loss. The plaintiff insisted that the effect of this clause was avoided by a verbal agreement between himself and the company's secretary. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

SUIT AGAINST STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The case of the Mayor, &c., against the North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company and the New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company was argued on demurrer before Judge Van Vorst, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, decision being reserved. The action is brought by the City for the purpose of having a certain instrument, purporting to be a lease of one of the plaintiffs' slips which was made by the Department of Docks, declared a cloud on the plaintiffs' title and adjudged null and void. One ground of the plaintiffs is that there was no public letting of the property. Another ground is that the slip was not let for commercial purposes, in which case alone the Dock Department has authority.

ALLEGED CRUELTY AT SEA.

Capt. John S. Brown, of the ship John Harvey, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Henry Andrew Meyer, one of the crew, on a charge of cruelty at sea. Meyer states that he shipped Oct. 1, 1875, at Callao, Peru, for the voyage to New-York, and that upon Feb. 28, 1876, while at sea, the Captain called him below, and remarking, "I want to club somebody, and I guess I'll club you," beat him in a most unmerciful manner, and without provocation. Other cruelties were alleged against Capt. Brown, who was held for examination by United States Commissioner Osborn, with bail fixed at $3,000.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 21.—Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, April 24, 1876: Nos. 93, 170, 171, 172, 173, 166, 67½, and 24. The following business was transacted to-day: No. 160—Brown vs. Champlain; argued by James A. Allen for appellant and by J. M. Humphrey for respondent. No. 167—International Life Insurance Company vs. The Franklin Fire Insurance Company; argued by Joseph A. Welch for appellant and A. J. Vanderpoel for respondent. No. 169—Richard vs. Wellington; argued by C. L. Lyon for appellant and William A. Butler for respondent. Court adjourned.

A WATCHMAN BRUTALLY ASSAULTED.

A desperate character named Garrity, who has for a long time been employed as a 'longshoreman around the Brooklyn docks, while under the influence of liquor yesterday, became noisy in front of Woodruff & Robinson's stores, at the foot of Joralemon street, and was ordered to leave the dock by Gilbert Mullen, the day watchman on the dock. Garrity refused to comply with the order, and became even more boisterous, when the watchman attempted to remove him by force. Garrity resisted this attempt, and seizing a heavy oaken club struck Mullen on the head three times, leaving him with several severe scalp wounds and a fractured skull. The workmen on the dock hastened to the relief of the assaulted watchman, and in their desire to aid him they allowed the assailant to escape. Mullen soon became unconscious, and was removed to the house of a friend in the neighborhood, where his wounds were partially dressed, and he was removed in an ambulance to the Long Island College Hospital. The surgeons in charge of the hospital pronounced his wounds dangerous, if not fatal. The Police are on track of his assailant, but up to a late hour last night he had not been arrested.

ARREST OF NOTED THIEVES.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning Patrolmen Hickey and Latham, of the Seventeenth Precinct, noticed three men standing under a gas-lamp, at the corner of Thirteenth street and Third avenue, intent upon dividing a sum of money. Suspecting that they were thieves dividing their spoils, the officers approached stealthily, but the men observed them and separated. One of them, who was subsequently identified as Charles Dennis, alias "Troy Dennis," a noted thief and pickpocket, while crossing the street, dropped a lady's portemonnaie, which was picked up and found to contain a pair of jet ear-rings, set with gold and pearls, and the clasp of a pocket-book. The policemen succeeded in arresting Dennis and his companions, who gave their names as Timothy Tracey and George Robbins. Tracey was arrested on the 6th of September last for carrying burglar's tools, and his picture adorns the Rogues' Gallery. On being searched at the Station-house Robbins was found in possession of a black leather pocket-book containing $14 62, concealed in his sleeve, and in his pockets were found various sums of money amounting in all to $104, and also a gold curb vest-chain. Dennis only had $1 65 in his possession and Tracey had $13 62. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Otterbourg at the Essex Market Police Court, and remanded until to-day. Dennis refused to sit for his portrait, which the Police were anxious to add to the gallery, and a clever ruse was adopted to get his picture without his knowledge. He was taken to the Seventeenth Precinct Police Station, and while he was in the sitting-room one of Frank Leslie's artists, who had been sent for, was placed in an adjoining room, and through a window obtained a good view of Dennis' features, and made an excellent sketch, which will be photographed and placed in the albums of Police Head-quarters and at the Police stations.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S WILL.

The Providence *Journal* has the following concerning the refusal to admit the will of the late Charlotte Cushman to probate at Newport on Tuesday: "At the meeting of the Court of Probate yesterday the case of the will of Miss Charlotte Cushman was called up by Hon. Francis Brinley, counsel for the Executors. It has several times been before the court, but admission to probate has been refused, several of the leading lawyers maintaining that the decision of Judge Sterne is not good law. Mr. Brinley represented yesterday that he was acting as the attorney for Wayman Crow, Edwin C. Cushman, and William H. Hargadine, all of St. Louis, Trustees of the late Charlotte Cushman, of Newport, and that on the 10th day of March last he presented for probate in that court the last will and testament of Miss Cushman, which was duly executed at Chicago, on the 11th of January, 1873, in the presence of four witnesses. The handwriting of two of the witnesses has already been proved, but the third witness, Wills W. Felt, is dead, and the fourth, J. Young Scammon could not be found. All the information which could be obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Cushman, was that he was probably in Washington, but Frank G. Harris, while in Washington made every effort to find him, and failed to do so. Mr. Brinley stated that in view of this fact, and of his utter ignorance of the whereabouts of Scammon, he asked the court to admit the will to probate, seeing that the codicil has been proved. He contended that no person had appeared to oppose to probate, and that the delay was unnecessary and vexatious. Mr. Brinley said this case was peculiar and unlike any other. A will, to be admitted, must be made to appear by proof to have been signed, sealed and declared the will by the testator, in the presence of witnesses, &c. The subscribing witnesses must be first called. This is the primary proof. If they cannot be had and are beyond the power of the party to produce, from death or other cause, in such a case it was settled in Fry's will, (second Rhode Island report,) secondary evidence may be given, and that secondary evidence is proof of the handwriting of the witnesses. Mr. Brinley contended that the proof of the handwriting of two of the witnesses in this case under the circumstances was sufficient, especially as the codicil had been already proved here. It was a question for the discretion of the court, and that, he urged, should be exercised to decree that the will was legally proved. Indeed it has been argued by distinguished jurists, that where there was no opposition to a will which appeared to be regular upon its face, the witnesses ought not to be required to attend the Probate Courts before any objection was made, even if the witnesses were near at hand. At the close of Mr. Brinley's remarks, the Judge decided that he must have proof of the handwriting of the dead witness, and of the witness whose residence was unknown, and the case was continued two weeks. The court stated that until the will is proved the contents are not to be made public. The delay is causing some annoyance and inconvenience to the parties concerned."

THE EXPLOSION IN PROVIDENCE.

The Providence *Journal* gives the following theory in explanation of the mysterious explosion of a boiler at the City Gas Works: "Among the many who visited the gas works at the foot of Langley street yesterday, to examine into the cause of the singular accident, was Mr. J. L. Smith, agent of the Hartford Steam-boiler Insurance Company, who came away satisfied as to the cause. He discovered that the 'blow-off' pipe connects with a very large sewer belonging to the establishment, which drains the works, including the washings of the coal and gas, and the water in which is naturally impregnated with the refuse from the gas. Inquiry developed the fact that when the water was blown off from the boiler, a valve in the blow-off pipe near the boiler was opened, but was not shut, and had not been shut up to the time Mr. Smith was there, it not being thought necessary to shut it, thus leaving the pipe open from the boiler to the sewer, with the exception of a 'trap' midway between. The water was blown off with a pressure of sixty pounds, which was force enough to blow the water out of the 'trap' and leave that open also. Mr. Smith's theory is, and this is acquiesced in by others who have since examined the matter, that when the water was blown out the gas from the sewer rushed in through the open pipes, and the boiler became a gas holder, the valve at the top not being open, in fact. When the 'man-hole' was open the gas around and below it rushed out or was so mixed with the fresh air as to render it harmless, and there was no danger in that part of the boiler, known technically as the 'water-leg.' Then when the men worked in there with the lamp no trouble ensued, but as soon as Mr. Young attempted to go up the boiler into the 'shell,' the lamp was brought into contact with the gas and the explosion took place. Whatever smell of gas there might be upon opening the 'man-hole' would not be noticed by men accustomed to work about it all the time. To have prevented this explosion, it was only necessary to have shut the valve in the 'blow-off' pipe."

COSTLY ALMS-BASIN.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that a magnificent alms-basin, weighing ten pounds, of solid gold and silver, inlaid with precious stones, was used for the first time in the morning service at St. Paul's Church in that city on Sunday. Two years ago the contribution plates were stolen from the church. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. Hodges, suggested to his congregation the idea of forming an alms-basin from pieces of gold and silver to be offered by them, to take the place of the stolen plates. On St. Paul's Day, 1874, the offerings were made, consisting of twenty-five pounds of silver and gold, comprising watches, chains, rings, spoons, jewels, &c. The pieces were generally relics, and highly prized by the givers, who comprised a very large portion of the congregation. Besides the alms-basin there was enough material from which to make six collection plates and a silver service. The basin was wrought in New-York. It is sixty-eight inches in circumference, with a depth of three and one-half inches, and a rim of three inches. The rim is mounted by eight gold medallions, each inlaid with five different kinds of stones—amethysts, topaz, garnets, bloodstone, crystal, &c. The bottom bears an engraving of the adoration of the wise men, with a diamond representing the star of Bethlehem, and is surrounded with the inscription: "They opened their treasures and presented to Him gold, frankincense, and myrrh." There is another inscription: "All that is in the heavens and in the earth is thine." The intrinsic value of the basin is estimated at $1,500. The cost of the work was $300.

SALE OF PIERS AND BULKHEADS.

The leases of the following piers and bulkheads on the North, East, and Harlem Rivers were sold at the Exchange Sales-room yesterday:

North River.—Pier at the foot of West Twentieth street, for ten years from May 1, to the Knickerbocker Ice Company, for $1,505; pier at the foot of West Twenty-second street, to the Albany Day Line Steamboat Company, for $1,410; Pier No. 42, (old number,) for three years, to E. W. Youmans, for $4,510; pier at the foot of West Eleventh street, with bulkhead, for ten years, to A. C. Tracy, for $5,950; bulkhead at the foot of West Nineteenth street, for three years, to E. W. Youmans, for $255.

East River.—The easterly half of Pier No. 18 to T. G. Myers for three years, for $4,015; Pier No. 41 and one-half of the bulkhead adjoining westerly side, and forty-five feet of easterly bulkhead, to J. W. Johnson, for three years, for $5,505; a ninth part of Pier No. 42, for three years, to J. W. Buckley for $251; pier at the foot of Fifth street, excepting those parts used for the bath-house and the dumping-machine, for three years, for $4,005; the bulkhead at the foot of East Sixteenth street, to the Manhattan Gas Company, for three years, for $525; the pier at the foot of East Twenty-third street, except that part used by the school-ship, for three years, for $565.

Harlem River.—Pier at the foot of East One Hundred and Ninth street for $755, and that at the foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth street for $505, the lease in each case being for three years, and the purchaser the Harlem and New-York Steam Navigation Company.

THE CASE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

The following claims against Duncan, Sherman & Co. were proved yesterday:

Philander Hanford, $6,000; Richard A. Hendrick, $18,930; Martin Bronson, $11,139; Martin England, $6,142; E. N. Tailor, $5,869; John D. Martin, $4,278; E. Wright, New-York, $3,092; J. Badge, $1,390; L. B. S. Heenan, $5,567; John Lacy, $1,037; J. H. Snyder, $17,623; S. Badian, $3,368; M. A. McEntee, $2,352; Cox & Sedgwick, New-York, $8,666; J. E. Lyon, $2,186; F. L. Weeks, $3,272; M. D. Montefar, $4,503; First National Bank of Stoning, $10,000; W. G. Weed, Boston, $10,001; Hollis & Bacon, New-York, $13,022; W. R. Trill, Brooklyn, $6,593; R. W. Cameron, New-York, $19,036; Patrick Keating, $5,160; J. F. Wenman & Co., New-York, $6,991; Mary T. Cockroft, $2,460; Hamilton Hoppin, $3,604; J. M. Jones, $1,714; Stopfer & Streuli, New-York, $15,000, and W. C. Staines, $6,526.

The election of an Assignee will take place to-day.

THE HELPING HAND ASSOCIATION.

The pleasant anniversary exercises of the Helping Hand Association were celebrated yesterday at the rooms of the association, No. 160 West Twenty-ninth street. After the usual tea-drinking, with which the anniversaries of the organization are always opened, brief addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. Ormiston, Crosby, and Bertholf. Copies of Messrs. Moody and Sankey's revival songs were then presented to each of the inmates by the matron Mrs. Post. During the past year the association has been engaged in affording instruction and work to women whose social and moral condition have debarred them from the means of living afforded to others. It has also furnished clothing and groceries to all actually in need of those necessaries, procured respectable situations for many, and finally, by kindness and kindred means, sought to surround its protégés with healthful and moral associations.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 21.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to regulate the privilege of a writ of habeas corpus in certain cases, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It provides that the Supreme Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction to issue the writ of habeas corpus in all cases where the party shall be detained or restrained of his liberty by the authority or under the orders of either House of Congress; that whenever it shall appear by the petition that the party is detained or restrained of his liberty by the authority of either House of Congress, before any State or United States Judge or court other than the Supreme Court of the United States, the writ shall be denied if not issued, or dismissed if issued; that if any such State or United States Judge, or court other than the Supreme Court, award a writ of habeas corpus in such cases, the Supreme Court may award a writ of prohibition, and that if the Supreme Court shall not be in session at the time, any Judge of such court may take such action, with a right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill concerning corporations engaged in the business of distilling. It proposes to amend the existing law by holding every stockholder in such corporation liable for taxes, penalties, &c., unless it be shown that he is innocent of any participation in the offense for which the penalty is inflicted, in which case he shall not be held individually liable for the penalty. Also, that the words [in section 3,251 of the Revised Statutes] "Every person interested in the use of any still, &c.," shall be construed to mean every person so interested as copartner, stockholder, or otherwise. After a good deal of discussion the bill was passed.

The Speaker then proceeded to call the committees for reports of a private character.

THE BRISTOW INVESTIGATION.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which the resolution in respect to allegations against the official conduct of Secretary Bristow was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, and that it be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. He also moved that the investigation shall be public.

The vote was taken separately on the latter motion, and there appeared to be 98 to 33 in its favor. As there was no quorum voting, Mr. Baker, of Indiana, and Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, insisted that on a matter of such importance the vote should be taken by yeas and nays.

The vote was so taken, and resulted 170 to 38, and then the original motion as amended was agreed to, without a division.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, spoke in favor of the bill, commencing his speech with a declaration of faith. He believed in the Christian religion, and was a humble member of the Presbyterian Church. He believed in Christian missions. American missions had their origin in the town in which he was raised, and amid the prayers of Samuel John Mills. He believed that Christianity and Christian civilization were to pervade and conquer the world. He believed that the race of man was a unit, and that Indian and African, Caucasian and Mongolian were of one blood and would be in the end subordinate to one civilization. He had been all his life in favor of aiding the action of American missionaries of every creed and faith, but he was not in favor and had never been in favor of clerical control in the Government; it was a thing of the past. There was no such thing in Christendom at present as a civil Government in the hands of religious denominations. The States of the Church were now in the hands of the people of Italy, under the administration of Victor Emmanuel. The only remains of priestly rule in Christendom were now to be found in the British Parliament, where in holiday guise the Bishops appear in their lawn gowns in the House of Lords to remind the world that there was a day when Wolsey ruled England, when Richelieu ruled France, and when Hildebrand dominated the world. That was the only use that the pageantry of the English Bishops subserved in the economy of the British Government. He knew an excellent Presbyterian clergyman in Washington named Mitchell, an excellent Methodist clergyman named Newman, and another excellent clergyman named Sunderland, but nobody advocated putting these men in control of the Government. American missionaries had never asked to control the countries to which they belonged, and did not now. He did not believe one word of all the charges of maladministration against the Indian Bureau, or against the Interior Department, or against the President, or against the Indian Commissioners. It was not for any of these reasons that he was in favor of the bill. The reason why he supported it was because it was for the interest of the Indian administration that it should be a unit. The Indian of the plains was not a pet lamb, about whose neck one might tie a blue ribbon and lie down beside him in peace. Even the Quakers recommended an adequate Police force for the arrest and control of offenders. What kind of police? Men with wide-brimmed hats and locust clubs? Such policemen would find themselves in trouble in a very short time. If the military were withdrawn and the missionaries left, there would not be a man of them in less than a year with his hair on his head. [Laughter.] Who was it that killed Indians? He asserted that a hundred of them were killed by Indians for the one that was killed by whites. The civilized tribes on the Upper Missouri lived in daily terror of the Sioux, who would murder them in three days if the military were withdrawn. Phil Sheridan and men like him were the real, true missionaries who kept peace among the Indians. How could an Indian resort to agriculture when his fields were not protected, or how could he raise flocks when, if he ventured twelve miles from a military fort, he would lose them and his own head within a week? In the hope that something would be done to aid the Indian in civilization he was for the bill.

Mr. TUFTS, of Ohio, replied to Mr. Townsend, and in response to his suggestion about the Government not being put into the hands of Washington clergymen, asked him if he had ever heard of a proposition to turn over the Government to the eminent military men in Washington. There was no proposition on the part of the opponents of this bill to withdraw the military from the frontier; it was simply proposed that civilian agents should have control of the Indians, and that the military should carry out the civil authority there. Whenever civil functions were confided to the Army, usurpation was sure to follow. If Sheridan had proved to be a good missionary, he had done so under the peace policy, which it was proposed to continue.

Mr. EAMES, of Rhode Island, spoke against the bill.

Mr. HANCOCK, of Texas, advocated the bill. He declared that its aim and purpose was to protect the Indian in his rights, and to localize and civilize him, so that he should become self-sustaining. If the policy was simply to give to the present generation of Indians the greatest enjoyment that their nature was capable of, then this bill ought not to pass, because the Indian's greatest enjoyment was in the chase. If that course were pursued the chances were that the next generation of Indians would be far less expensive than the present one, because their rapid diminution would continue just as long as they remained on the present plane of civilization.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 139; nays, 94.

It provides that after the 1st of July next the Secretary of War shall exercise the supervisory and appellate powers, and possess the jurisdiction now exercised and possessed by the Secretary of the Interior in relation to Indian affairs. That he shall from time to time make details of Army officers to administer the affairs of the Indian branch of the War Department. That the commanding officers of geographical departments shall be, ex officio, in charge of Indian affairs in their departments, and shall make details of officers, including officers on the retired list, to administer the affairs of the Indian service, and that the Inspector General of the Army shall discharge the duties of Inspector of Indian Affairs. The act is not to be construed to authorize an increase in the number, rank, pay, or allowances of Army officers. All contracts for Indian supplies and transportation are to be made in the same manner and at the same time, where practicable, as those for the Army. All religious denominations are to enjoy a free and equal right to erect and maintain church and school buildings on Indian reservations. Individual Indians who have adopted the habits of civilized life may become citizens of the United States without forfeiting their right to their share of the tribal property.

Mr. FROST, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to authorize the purchase and consumption of sea stores in bond, which was appropriately referred.

The House then, at 4:40 P. M., adjourned.

The Senate was not in session.

GEN. MOULTRIE'S WATCH.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of Saturday says: "Major S. P. Hamilton, of Chester, has kindly offered to send to Charleston for exhibition at the Fort Moultrie Fair Gen. Moultrie's watch. By an accident some years ago the crystal and hands were broken; otherwise it is perfect in appearance. It is a perfectly plain watch, of the pure old gold which we do not see nowadays. Gen. Moultrie married, after the Revolution, Major Hamilton's paternal maternal great-grandmother, the widow of Thomas Lynch, Sr., of Santee, who was himself one of the prime movers of the Revolution in South Carolina, and whose son, Thomas Lynch, Jr., was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from this State. By this alliance Gen. Moultrie's son, William, became the kinsman of Major Hamilton's father, the late Gen. James Hamilton, and to him the watch was bequeathed by the former, and by Gen. Hamilton to his son."

A GRATEFUL FATHER.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "A doctor on West Adams street saved a young woman's life two months ago. When he brought round his bill the grateful father replied: 'Take her, Doctor; she is yours; her heart beats only for you. Me and the old woman will come and live with you by and by.' The son of Esculapius said he wasn't that sort of a man; that he couldn't afford it; that, seeing it was him, he would take $56. 'Sixty-six dollars!' screamed the pious father; 'why, I could have buried her for half the money.'"

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, L. B..105	400 Mich. Central.... 52⅛
10,000 S.Paul.C.S.F.c. 88	900 do.......... 52¼
5,000 Mich.Cent. 7s.103½	400 do.......... 52⅛
5 Am. Ex. Bank....110	500 do.......s3. 52
100 N. J. Southern.s3. 1¼	300 do.......... 51⅞
100 Western Union.c. 66⅝	100 do.......... 52
600 do..........c. 66¾	200 do.......... 52⅛
$100 do.......... 66¾	200 do.......b3. 52¼
100 do.......s3. 66½	500 Lake Shore...... 54⅝
1600 do.......... 66⅝	100 do.......... 54½
600 do.......... 66⅝	2500 do.......s3. 54⅝
1800 do.......... 66¾	2700 do.......... 54¾
600 do.......... 66⅞	100 do.......c. 54¾
200 do.......... 66⅝	1926 do.......... 54⅞
500 do.......... 66⅝	1400 do.......... 55
300 do.......s3. 66½	300 do.......... 54⅞
1000 Pacific Mail..... 20	2600 do.......... 54¾
1300 do.......... 20⅛	300 North-western... 40⅛
200 do.......b3. 20	100 do.......s3. 40
100 do.......... 19⅞	100 do.......s3. 40⅛
15 do.......... 19⅝	100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 14
100 Rock Island.......104	100 St. L. & K. C..... 5½
200 Erie Railway..... 15⅛	100 St.L.,K.C.&N.Pf.c. 28
800 do.......b3. 15¼	100 do.......... 28
100 do.......b3. 15⅜	500 St. Paul Pref..... 65
700 do.......... 15¼	100 St. Paul........ 39⅛
100 do.......c. 15¼	700 do.......... 39
25 N. J. Central..... 97½	400 do.......... 38⅞
600 do.......... 97¼	400 do.......... 39
100 do.......... 98	100 do.......s3. 38¾
100 do.......c. 98	100 Ohio & Miss..... 16⅝
200 Del., L. & W...s3.110	100 do.......... 16¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s,'81.C.122	$1,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.........12.118⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.....12.118¾	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81. R..........12.116½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......b.c.122⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s. '81. C.......b. c.118⅛
10,000U.S.5s,10-40R.117	
15,000 do.......12.117	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 69	900 Erie Railway.b.c. 15⅜
1,000 Alb.& Sus. 2d.107	100 do.......b3. 15½
5,000 C.&R.I.& P.7s.110	700 do.......... 15⅜
4,000 do..........110⅛	100 Mich.Central.b.c. 51⅞
1,000 A. D.Im.Co.7s.100	100 do.......... 52¼
4,000 Mil.& St.P.1st,	100 do.......s3. 52⅛
LaC. Div.......101¾	800 do.......... 52¼
10,000 N.W. C. C.G.B. 91	100 do.......b3. 52½
1,000 N.W.C.R. G.B. 91	100 do.......... 52⅜
5,000 C. & N. W.1st.104⅛	100 do.......... 52½
2,000 M. & E.7s.'71.106¾	200 do.......... 52⅝
6,000 N. Mo. 1st...... 95½	300 do.......... 52½
1,000 H.& St.Jo.8s,C. 78½	400 do.......... 52⅝
10,000 do.......... 78	250 Ill. Central..b. c. 98
4,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.105⅝	158 C. & P. R. G.b.c.. 95⅛
1,000 W. Pac. G. B.. 98	225 do.......... 95
5,000 W.U.T.C.1900.102	200 Chic. & N. W. b.c. 40¼
9,000 Un. Pac. 1st...103¾	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 58¾
3,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 98¼	100 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 54¾
20,000Pac.R.of Mo.1st 90	200 do.......... 54⅞
1,000 C. & P. C. S.F.110	700 do.......s3. 55
2,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 46⅜	300 do.......s3. 55⅛
4,000 do.......... 46½	2300 do.......... 55¼
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 87	2500 do.......... 55⅜
1,000 Tol. & Wab.2d. 63	1000 do.......... 55¼
1,000 Gt. West. 2d... 63	500 do.......b3. 55⅜
3,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 69	800 do.......b3. 55½
2,000 N.J.Cen.1st.n.111¼	400 do.......... 55⅜
50 B'k of Comm'ce.115	300 do.......... 55⅜
15 Ninth Nat. Bank. 80	400 do.......s3. 55¼
10 B'k State of N. Y. 45	300 do.......... 55¼
95 Mechanics' B'nk.140	600 do.......s3. 55¼
10 Del.& Hud.Canal.114	200 do.......... 55¼
10 do.......b.c.113	100 Cen. R.of N. J.b.c. 98
1500 Un. Man. Co. of	200 do.......s3. 98
Tenn......b. c. 1⅝	100 do.......... 97⅞
9 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 86¾	100 do.......s3. 97¾
100 do.......... 86½	100 do.......... 98
100 U. S. Ex. b.e.x.d.. 69	100 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 2⅞
1900 W. U. Tel.b.c.s3. 66½	300 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 38⅝
100 do.......s5. 66½	100 do.......... 39
2800 do.......... 66½	100 do.......... 38⅞
1100 do.......... 66⅝	200 do.......... 38¾
100 do.......c. 66½	200 C.M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 64⅞
400 do.......... 66⅝	500 do.......b3. 65
1400 do.......... 66¾	300 do.......... 65
1700 do.......... 66⅝	100 do.......b60. 65
300 do.......s3. 66⅝	50 Albany & Sus.....106
1600 do.......... 66½	10 Del., Lack. & W..110¾
600 do.......s3. 66½	100 do.......b.c.s3.110½
200 do.......... 66⅝	20 Dub. & S. C.b.c.. 68½
100 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 19⅞	25 N.Y.,N.H.& H.b.c.157
100 do.......... 20	100 N. J. So.....b.c.s3. 1¼
200 do.......b3. 20⅛	100 Ohio & M. Pf.b.c. 33
100 do.......... 20	60 Amer. Express.... 60½
500 do.......... 20⅛	100 do.......c. 60¼
700 do.......... 20	50 do.......c. 60½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$40,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	600 West'n Union.s3. 66⅝
'67.......120⅞	100 do.......... 66⅝
2,500 Reg. 5s, '81..116⅛	10 U. S. Express.... 68½
500 U.S.C. 5s,'81.118⅛	40 Pittsburg........ 95
8,000 Mo.6s, L.B,b3.105	20 Rock Island..s3.104½
10,000 T.P.& War.,W.	100 Lake Shore....... 55⅜
Division.... 80	1100 do.......... 55½
100 P. con.L.& P.Co c.110¾	900 do.......... 55½
100 do.......... 111	100 do.......s3. 55½
100 Pacific Mail..... 19⅝	300 do.......... 55⅝
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...112⅝	300 do.......c. 55⅜
100 Erie Railway..... 15⅜	200 do.......... 55⅝
200 North-western.... 40¼	100 do.......... 55⅝
200 North-west. Pref. 59	400 do.......... 55⅝
100 Mich. Central..... 52⅞	100 N. J. Central..... 98½
100 do.......... 52⅝	100 do.......... 98¾
100 do.......s10. 52⅝	100 do.......... 98½
100 do.......... 52¾	10 do.......opg. 98
100 do.......c. 52⅝	100 do.......... 98½
100 do.......... 52⅞	300 St. Paul........ 38¾
100 do.......s3. 52⅞	300 St. Paul Pref..... 64⅝
200 do.......b3. 53	200 do.......... 64⅞
800 do.......... 53	100 do.......... 64¾
200 do.......... 52⅞	100 do.......s30. 64½
300 do.......s3. 52¾	100 do.......s3. 64⅝
200 do.......... 52⅝	100 St. L. & Kansas.. 5¼
150 do.......... 52¾	100 do.......... 5⅛
	400 Ohio & Miss..... 17

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N..b. c.118⅞	$10,000 U. S. 5s, C. '81.....b3.118⅛
1,000 U.S.6s, Cur...126⅜	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000 District of Co-	40 Clev.&Pitts.G.b.c. 95
lumbia 3-65-s.......68½	200 do.......... 94¾
2,000 N. J. C. 1st C.108	100 Mich. Con. R. b.c. 52⅝
1,000 Chic.&N.W.C.103⅝	200 do.......... 52¾
1,000 C.&N.W.CGGB 90⅝	800 do.......... 53
2,000 do.......... 90½	100 do.......... 53⅛
1,000 Hudson R. 2d.112	200 do.......... 53
1,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.105⅞	300 do.......... 52⅞
$1,000 U.P.R.R.1st M.103¾	100 do.......s3. 52⅞
4,000 Union Pa. S.F. 90⅜	100 L.S.&M.S.R.R.b.c. 55⅜
3,000 P.Ft.W.&C.2d.110	200 do.......b3. 55¾
500 C. & P. 4th M.103½	1200 do.......s3. 55¼
1,000 L. & N. C. '98. 92	900 do.......... 55¼
5,000 A.& T.H.2dPf. 91½	400 C. & N. W. R.b.c. 40¼
2,000 C.& Mil 1st M.101	20 Chi.& N.W.Pf.b.c. 59¼
1,000 O. & M. 2d M.. 69	200 do.......... 59½
15 Bank S. of N. Y. 46	200 do.......b3. 59⅝
100 Pro. Con. Land &	300 do.......s3. 59½
Petroleum Co....b.c.110¾	400 do.......... 59¾
100 do.......... 111	100 C.C.C.& I.R.....b.c. 51
200 do.......... 110½	300 C. R. of N. J...b.c. 98½
100 Mar. L. & M. C. Pf. 7½	100 do.......opg. 98
1500 U.M.Co.of T. b.c. 1⅝	100 do.......... 98½
14 Wells Fargo Ex.. 86½	10 do.......... 98¼
30 United S. Ex. b.c. 67	80 New-Jersey R.b.c.137½
200 West. U. T.b.c.s3. 66⅝	300 Chic., Mil. & St. P.
500 do.......... 66½	Pref.......b.c.b3. 64¾
200 do.......s3. 66⅝	100 Tol., W.& W...b.c. 3
400 do.......... 66⅝	100 do.......... 2⅞
700 Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c. 19¾	200 Del. L. & W...b.c.110½
800 do.......... 19⅝	100 do.......... 110⅝
400 do.......s3 19⅝	100 C. C. C. & I. Cen.b.c. 4¾
600 do.......... 19¾	200 St. L. K. C. & N.. 5⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 O. & M. 2d M. 69	100 Mich. Central... 52⅝
25 Del. & Hudson....112	100 do.......s3. 52⅝
65 do.......... 111	500 Lake Shore...s3. 55¼
100 Prod.Con. Land &	100 do.......s3. 55¼
Petroleum Co....... 111	200 do.......... 55¼
100 West. Union..s3. 66½	300 do.......s3. 55⅛
10 do.......... 66¼	500 do.......... 55¼
1700 do.......... 66½	300 do.......s3. 55⅛
700 do.......s3. 66½	50 Union Pacific.... 64
2700 do.......... 66⅝	100 North-western.... 40¼
100 do.......b3. 66⅝	100 do.......... 40⅜
3800 do.......... 66½	100 North-w'n.Pf.s10. 59⅝
100 Consol. Coal....... 40	40 New-Jersey Cen... 98¼
100 Pacific Mail...s3. 19⅝	300 St. Paul....... 38¾
700 do.......... 19⅝	600 St. Paul Pref.... 64⅞
400 do.......s3. 19½	100 do.......... 64¾
28 Harlem.....138	100 do.......... 64⅞
600 Erie Railway..... 15⅜	320 Del., Lack. & W..110½
200 do.......s3. 15⅜	100 Hannibal & St.Jo. 16
100 do.......... 15¼	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref. 24½
200 do.......s3. 15⅝	100 St. L. & K. C. Pf. 29

FRIDAY, April 21—P. M.

The prominent characteristic of the Stock Exchange to-day was dullness, and the market presented few features worthy of comment. The transactions footed up only 110,000 shares, of which over 65,000 were in Western Union and Lake Shore. The course of prices was irregular; but the net changes for the day, save in a few instances, were slight, some stocks being quoted lower and some higher. Western Union, which was the most active stock, ranged between 66⅞ and 66⅜, with sales of round amounts toward the close at 66⅝@66½. Lake Shore advanced from 54⅝ to 55½, with a reaction at the close to 55⅛. Michigan Central moved up to 53⅛, more in sympathy with Lake Shore than from any other cause, and in the late business receded to 52⅝. Erie, Ohio and Mississippi, and North-western common advanced a fraction. North-western preferred, however, recorded an improvement of 1 ℘ cent. on opening quotations, selling up to 59¾, but reacted at the close to 59⅜. The St. Paul shares declined about ½ ℘ cent., to 38⅜ for the common and 64⅝ for the preferred. Rock Island fell off from 104 to 103½, and closed at 103¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 110 to 110⅝, and New-Jersey Central from 97¼ to 98½. Pacific Mail opened firm at 20@20⅛, but subsequently declined to 19½. The Executive Committee of the Panama Railroad Company decided at a meeting to-day to change local rates to all parties, without exception, for freight passing over their road.

There was no change in the money market to-day, the ruling rates for call loans having been 3@4 ℘ cent., with the closing transactions at the lower figure. The banks have been gaining currency from the interior during week, and to-morrow's statement ought to show a considerable increase in legal tenders. The national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day amount to $700,000. At the Sub-Treasury here to-day $17,000 paper fractional currency was exchanged for silver coin.

The foreign advices reported a gain of £97,000 by the Bank of England on balance to-day. The London market for securities was firm, with a further advance in United States new 5 per cents to 105½. 10-40s and 1867s were ¼ ℘ cent. higher, closing at 105¾ and 108¾@108⅞, respectively. Old 1865s were steady at 103¼@103½, Consols being quoted at 95@95⅛, both for money and the account. At Vienna there was a marked depression, amounting to something like a panic, on the Stock Exchange, arising out of the irritating Eastern question. At Paris Rentes advanced from 66.65 to 66.75.

The Sterling Exchange market was quiet and steady on the basis of $4 86¾@$4 87 for bankers' 60-day bills, and $4 89½@$4 89¾ for demand. The nominal rates remain at $4 88 and $4 90 respectively.

The Gold market, beyond a fractional decline in the price, presented no feature of interest, and sales were at 112⅞@112¾@112⅞, against 113 at the close yesterday, the decline being occasioned by the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the gold to be realized from the sale of the new 5 per cents. On gold loans the rates ranged from 2 ℘ cent. interest for carrying to flat.

There was a good demand for Government bonds to-day and the market was firm, with a further slight improvement in prices. In regard to the prospective bids for the new 5 per cents on Monday next, it can be stated that to-day there were some conferences between representatives of the leading national banks and foreign bankers, and that some large bids will go forward from this point. In railroad bonds the changes were comparatively slight. The North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds and Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible were ½@⅝ ℘ cent. lower, but prices in the remainder of the list were well maintained. State bonds were practically neglected. District of Columbia 3.65s declined from 69 to 68½. Bank shares were steady on small transactions.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1876. }

Gold receipts	$431,774 37
Gold payments	159,086 16
Gold balance	46,539,654 81
Currency receipts	296,478 47
Currency payments	540,239 79
Currency balance	36,233,583 11
Customs	229,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 21.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	113	112⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117⅞	118
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	120⅞	120⅞
Bills on London	$4 86¾@$4 87	$4 86¾@$4 87
New-York Central	112¼	112⅜
Rock Island	104	103¾
Pacific Mail	19⅝	19½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39¼	38¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred	65⅛	64⅞
Lake Shore	54½	55⅛
Chicago and North-western	40	40¼
Chicago and North-western Pref	59	59⅜
Western Union	66¾	66½
Union Pacific	65	64⅜
Toledo and Wabash	2½	2⅞
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	110	110½
New-Jersey Central	97¼	98⅜
Panama	128	128
Erie	15⅛	15½
Ohio and Mississippi	16⅝	16¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	138	138
Hannibal and St Joseph	16¼	16
Hannibal and St Joseph Preferred	25	24½
Michigan Central	51⅞	52⅝
Illinois Central	98¼	98
Missouri Pacific	14⅛	14

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	112⅝	112½	100
Erie	15½	15⅛	4,600
Lake Shore	55½	54⅝	31,826
Wabash	3	2¾	300
North-western	40¼	40⅛	1,700
North-western Preferred	59¾	58¾	1,420
Rock Island	104	103½	120
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39⅛	38⅝	2,400
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	65	64⅝	3,700
Pittsburg	95⅛	94¾	663
Del., Lack. and Western	110⅝	110	900
New-Jersey Central	98½	97¼	2,185
Michigan Central	53⅛	51⅞	11,050
Illinois Central	98	98	150
C., C., C. and I.	51	51	100
C., C. and Ind. Central	4¾	4¾	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	16	16	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	24½	24½	100
Ohio and Mississippi	17	16⅝	600
Ohio and Mississippi Pref.	33	33	100
Missouri Pacific	14	14	100
Western Union	66⅞	66⅜	33,500
Pacific Mail	20⅛	19½	9,300
Union Mining	1⅝	1⅝	3,000
Consolidation Coal	40	40	100
New-Jersey Southern	1¼	1½	200
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	86½	86½	100
American Express	60¼	60¼	200
United States Express	69	67½	140
St. L., K. C. and N.	5½	5⅛	300
St. L., K. C. and N. Pref.	29	28	100
Total			109,634

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126⅜	126¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅛	121¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122	122¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	114¾	115
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118	118⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	118⅞	119
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	118⅞	119
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	120⅞	121
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	120⅞	121
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122¼	122½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122¼	122½
United States 10-40s, registered	117	117¼
United States 10-40s, coupons	118¼	118½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116½	116⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118	118⅛

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $25,000 for interest and $24,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$17,734,000
Gold balances	585,045
Currency balances	663,531

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$58,769,212
Currency balances	2,886,797
Gold exchanges	4,228,782
Gold balances	603,379

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	33	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	15½
Alabama 5s, '86	33½	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	15½
Alabama 8s, '86	33	N. C. N. C. R., J. & J.	60¼
Alabama 8s, '88	33	N.C.N. C. R., A. & O.	60¼
Ark. 6s, Funded	30	N.C.N.C.R.c.offJ.&J.	45
Georgia 6s	94	N.C.N.C.R.c.offA&O	45
Ga. 7s, new bonds	106	N.C. Fund'g Act,'66.	10
Ga. 7s, indorsed	103	N.C. Fund'g Act, '68.	8
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	105½	N. C. new bs., J. & J.	7
Kentucky 6s	103	N. C. new bs., A. & O.	7
Louisiana 6s	45	N.C. Sp. Tax, class 1.	2½
La. 6s, new bonds	45	N.C. Sp. Tax, class 2.	2½
La. 6s,new Fl'g Dbt.	45	N.C. Sp. Tax, class 3.	2½
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	45	South Carolina 6s	34
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	45	S. C. 6s, Ja. & Ju	34
La. 8s, Levee bonds.	40	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	33½
La. 8s, Lev.bds.of '75.	45	S. C. Fund'g Act,'66.	34
Mich. 6s, '78-9	102½	S.C.L. C., '89, J. & J.	34
Mich. 6s, '83	105	S.C.L. C., '89, A. & O.	34
Mich. 7s, '90	111	South Car. 7s of '88.	35
Mo. 6s, due in '76	101⅝	S. Car. non-fund. bs.	3
Mo. 6s, due in '77	102½	Tennessee 6s, old	42¾
Mo. 6s, due in '78	102½	Tennessee 6s,new bs.	40¾
L.B.,due'82to'90,in Co.	104½	Tenn. 6s, n., new ser.	40¾
H. & St. Jo., due '76.	101¾	Va. 6s, new bs., '66.	33
H. & St. Jo., due '86.	103½	Va. 6s, new bs., '67.	33
H. & St. Jo., due '87.	103½	Va. 6s, Con. bs	74½
N.Y. Reg. B'ty Loan.	104½	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	67½
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.	104½	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	8⅞
N. Y. 6s, Gold L. '91.	120	Dis.of Col. 3.65s, 1924.	68½

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st	116	M.S.&N.I.S.F.7℘ct.	109
Alb. & Sus. 2d	106½	Cleve. P. & A. n. b.	103
Alb. & Sus. 3d	100	Det., M. & Tol. bds.	101½
Bos., H. & Erie 1st	22½	Lake Shore Div. bds.	103
Bos., H. & Erie G.	24	Lake S. Con. C. 1st.	105
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	32	Lake S. Con. R. 1st.	104
Chic. & Alt. 1st	116	Mich. C. Con.7s,1902.	102½
Lou. & Mo. 1st G.	92	M. C. 1st,8s,1882,S.F.	110
St. L., J. & C. 1st	101	N. J. So. 1st	24
C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c.1st.	113¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.	105½
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s.	110¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.	105½
C., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s.	110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	102
C., R. I. & P. S. F.I.		N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	102½
6s, '95	98	North Missouri 1st	94½
Cen. of N. J. 1st	111	O. & Miss. 2d, Con.	69
Cen. of N. J.C.	107⅝	Central Pac. G. B.	105⅝
L. & W.B., Con. G.	94¾	West. Pacific Bonds.	98
Am. Dock & Imp B.	100	Union Pac. 1st	103¾
M.&St.P.1st,8s,P.D.	115½	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	98¼
M.&St.P.1st,LaC.D.	101½	Un. Pac. S. F.	90⅜
M.&St.P.1st,C.& M.	97	S. Pac. R. bds. of Mo.	66
M.&St.P.C.S.F.	88	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	90
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	106¾	P., Ft.W. & Chi. 1st.	117
Chic. & N.W. Int.B.	105½	P., Ft.W. & Chi. 2d.	109¾
Chic. & N.W. Ex. B.	95	P., Ft.W. & Chi. 3d.	103
Chic. & N. W. 1st	103¾	Cleve. & P. Con. S.F.	109
Chic. & N.W.C.G.B.	90⅝	Cleve. & P. 4th S.F.	103¾
Galena & Chic, Ex.	105	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	46⅜
Peninsula 1st Conv.	100	St. L. & I. M. 2d	77
Chicago & Mil. 1st	101	Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf.	91½
C.,C.C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.	111	Alton & T.H.2d, inc.	73
D., L. & W. 2d	106	Tol.,P.&W.1st,E.D.	83
D., L. & W. 7s.Conv.	113	Tol.,P.&W.1st,W.D.	80
Morris & Essex 1st.	117	Tol.& Wab. 1st, ex.	87
Morris & Essex 2d	110	T.&W.1st, St. L. div.	67
M. & E 7s, of '71	106¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d	63
M. & E. 1st,Con.G'd.	107	T.&W.Con. Conv'le.	34
Erie 1st, Extended.	110	Han. & Naples 1st	35
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	101½	Gt. Western 1st,'88.	86
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	102	Gt. Western 2d,'93.	62
Long Dock Bonds	107	Quincy & Tol 1st,'90.	48
Han. & St. Jo. L. G	100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	67
H. & St. Jo 8s, Con.	78	W.Un.bds.1900 coup.	102
Cedar Fs.& Minn.1st.	86½	W.Un. bds. 1900 reg.	101
Mich. So. 7 ℘ ct. 2d.	103		

And the following for City bank shares:

America	150	Hanover	75
Amer. Exchange	110	Imp's' and Traders'	190
Butch's' & Drovers'	134	Market	112½
Central National	101½	Mechanics	139
Commerce	115	Merchants' Ex	95
Corn Exchange	130	Nassau	103½
First National	200	Ninth National	80
Fourth National	90	Republic	75
German American	78	State of New-York	45

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	104	....
City 6s, new	108⅝	108¾
United Companies of New-Jersey	137	137⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅛	54¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	44¼	44⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60¾	60⅞
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	42	43
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	19	19⅛
Northern Central Railroad	34½	34¾
Lehigh Navigation	48⅛	48⅜
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	105	105⅛

Mr. H. J. Jewett, Receiver of the Erie Railway, has appointed Mr. W. P. Shearman, late Cashier, to be Assistant Receiver. The selection is a fortunate one for the company, as Mr. Shearman's ability and uniform courtesy are recognized by all who have come into business contact with him.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 21, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	11	Tar, bbls	7
Bees-wax, pks	17	Pitch, bbls	91
Cotton, bales	1,770	Resin, bbls	377
C. S. Cake, bags	145	Pork, pks	269
C. S. Oil, bbls	100	Beef, pks	274
Copper, bbls	48	Cut-meats, pks	734
Eggs, bbls	1,448	Lard, pks	1,055
Flour, bbls	8,276	Butter, pks	3,904
Wheat, bushels	145,400	Cheese, pks	1,215
Corn, bushels	55,151	Tallow, pks	107
Oats, bushels	6,715	Tallow-oil, bbls	100
Malt, bushels	3,875	Dressed Hogs, No	14
Grass-seed, bags	50	Pea-nuts, bags	777
Beans, bbls	71	Skins, bales	23
Peas, bushels	7,600	Starch, bxs	580
Corn meal, bbls	530	Tea, half-chests	250
Corn-meal, bags	664	Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]
Oat-meal, bags	2,680	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	556
Hemp, bales	43	Whisky, bbls	365
Hops, bales	179	Wool, bales	44
Leather, sides	7,089		

BOOTS AND SHOES—The dealings in this line have been on a limited scale, especially in a wholesale way, the jobbing and auction houses making the most satisfactory reports as to the volume of business. Prices on seasonable goods have been without further important alteration.

CANDLES—Have been selling very moderately, even in a jobbing way; prices quoted essentially unchanged. ....Adamantine quoted at 12c.@17c.: Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ℘ ℔.

COAL—Has been in comparatively limited request since our last, with values generally quoted weak.... Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $14@$16; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $10; Newcastle Gas, $5 50@$6; Scotch Gas, $6@$7; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $6@$6 25; Cumberland, soft, $5 25@$5 50, and Anthracite at $5@$6 for Chestnut to Stove.

COFFEE—Rio dull, within the range of 15½c.@18½c., gold, for Ordinary to Prime invoices: sales, 2,400 bags, by the Mozart, on private terms, and 1,500 bags, by the America, at 16¼c.@16½c., gold....Other kinds unchanged.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in light demand, generally within the previous range.

CORDAGE—Continues in very moderate request, with prices quoted essentially unaltered.

COTTON—Has been moderately dealt in for early delivery, with prices quoted as before. Some export inquiry noted, but not of importance....Ordinary quoted at 9 11-16c.; Low Middling at 12 7-16c.@12 11-16c.; Middling at 13¼c.@13 7-16c. ℘ ℔....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,286 bales, (of which 588 bales were on last evening,) including 117 bales to exporter, 716 bales to spinners, and 117 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery, the dealings have been more extensive, but at lower prices, under a decided pressure to sell.. Liverpool advices less favorable....Sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bales, (of which 6,400 bales were on last evening and 27,600 bales to-day,) with 300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with April options closing at 13⅛c.@13 5-32c.; May, 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; June, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; July, 13 19-32c.@13⅝c.; August, 13 23-32c.@13¾c.; September, 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; October, 13 17-32c.@13 9-16c.; November, 13 5-16c.@13⅜c.; December, 13 5-16c.@13⅜c., closing steadier.... The receipts at this port to-day were 1,770 bales, and at the shipping ports were 6,332 bales, against 6,951 bales same day last week, and for the whole week, 30,806 bales, against 42,356 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,887,735 bales against 3,282,417 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 16,260 bales; to the Continent, 10,427 bales; stock in New-York, 190,466 bales; consolidated stock at all the shipping ports, 573,808 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 11-16
Strict Ordin'y.	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Good Ordin'y.	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict G'd Or.	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Low Middling.	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Strict L. Mid.	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16
Middling	13¼	13⅜	13 7-16	13 7-16
Good Middling.	13¾	13⅞	14	14
Strict G'd Mid.	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Middling Fair.	14½	14⅝	14¾	14¾
Fair	15⅛	15½	15⅝	15⅝

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 13-16	Low Middling	11 7-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 15-16	Middling	12 5-16

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—A moderate business has been reported in Drugs and Dyes, with values generally quoted as without important alterations.... English Chemicals have been firm, and in request, in a jobbing way....Essential Oils have been in demand, and held with firmness....Dyewoods have been in limited request, but have been quoted steady. Logwood most wanted....San Domingo Logwood quoted at $26, currency; Jamaica do., $26; Mexican Fustic, $25@$27, gold; Lima Wood, $55@$60, currency; Camwood, $170, gold, ℘ ton.

FERTILIZERS—Have been attracting more attention on the basis of previous quotations, in the leading instances.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in moderate request on the basis of $2 95@$3 10, currency, for No. 1, free.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Less inquiry has been noted today for most kinds of State and Western Flour, and prices have been generally quoted a shade easier, closing in favor of buyers, influenced, in part, by the depression in Wheat. The export demand has been less satisfactory, with bids ruling 10c.@15c. ℘ bushel lower....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,150 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 50@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3 10@$3 85, mainly at $3 40@$3 65; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 20@$4 65, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50; inferior to choice Extra State at $4 90@$5 25, mainly at $5 15@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 25@$5 75, chiefly at $5 30@$5 45; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 35, mainly at $5 70@$6, for the West Indies, and $5 10@$5 35 for the English markets; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 30, chiefly at $5 15@$5 30; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping, at $4 90@$5 25 for small lots and lines; and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales have been 4,350 bbls. shipping stock, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour quiet within the previous range; sales of 1,100 bbls....Rye Flour quiet at about yesterday's rates; sales of 300 bbls. chiefly at $5@$5 20 for good to choice Superfine....Corn-meal in moderate request at former figures; sales equal to 450 bbls.

FRUITS—A fair business has been reported at steadier prices. Walnuts active. Sales include 3,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 65@$2 70; 2,000 bxs. loose Muscatel do. $2 70@$3; 400 bbls. Currants, 6½c.@7c.; 1,000 half bxs. Valencia Raisins, 10½c.@10⅝c.; 1,800 bags and cases Naples Walnuts, 500 bales Grenoble Walnuts, 300 frails Dates, 80 cases Figs, 400 bags Filberts, 500 bxs. Sultana Raisins, 300 bags Brazil-nuts, 100 bxs. Dates, on private terms; 400 cks. Turkey Prunes, 6⅜c.@6½c.

GRAIN—Under more urgent offerings of nearly all graces, Spring Wheat has been quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, leading to a somewhat freer movement, almost wholly on export account. The dealings in Mixed Spring have been liberal. Winter Wheat has been in moderate demand, mainly for shipment, but the bids have been unsatisfactory in most instances, and negotiations have been progressing slowly. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 165,000 bushels, including choice No 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat, on private terms, quoted at $1 37, with choice No. 1 Sheboygan, in store, quoted at $1 35 bid and $1 37 asked; prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, at $1 33; choice old No. 2 Milwaukee do., in store, crop of 1874, at $1 28; choice No. 2 Minnesota Spring, afloat, at $1 27; good to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., afloat, of fresh receipt, at $1 25@$1 26; do. No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, afloat, part at $1 22; Mixed Spring, in store and afloat, at $1 20@$1 22; No. 3 Spring, afloat, at $1 14@$1 17, chiefly Chicago at $1 14@$1 15, and prime Milwaukee, in store, at $1 17; inferior Spring at $1 08@$1 10; ungraded Spring at $1 10@$1 20; choice Canada Club, in bond, $1 32; and Red Western, about fair to good, within the range of $1 25@$1 28 ℘ bushel....Corn has been inactive for early delivery. Prime stock has been in light supply and held with a fair show of confidence. Poorer grades offered more freely at a reduction of 2c.@3c. a bushel. Export inquiry limited....Sales have been reported to-day of 31,000 bushels, including strictly prime New-York Mixed Western, deliverable on Monday, 8,000 bushels, at 70c.; with prime old Mixed Western, in store, quoted at 70c. bid, and 71c. asked. New-York steamer Mixed Western at 69c., an extreme price, at the close; New-York "no grade" Mixed Western at 66c.@66½c.; ungraded Mixed Western, car lots, at 66c.@68c.; poor White Southern, 68c.; damaged Yellow Southern, 65c....And for forward delivery a moderately active demand has been reported, but the firmness of sellers of April options checked business; later options heavy and irregular. ....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, April option, quoted at the close at 67½c., bid, and 68c. asked; do., May, seller's option, 64c. bid, and 64½c.@64¾c. asked; New-York steamer, Mixed, seller May, at 61c.@62c.... Sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels Mixed Western, New-York inspection, seller April, at 67½c., showing a slight advance, and 5,000 bushels Mixed Western, New-York inspection, seller first half of May, at 64¼c. ℘ bushel, the latter indicating a decline. ....Rye quiet. A small lot of prime State sold at 95c. Prime Canada, in bond, to arrive by rail, held at 95c., and to arrive, by canal, offered at 94c., with 92c. reported bid.... Barley quoted rather steadier on a moderate inquiry; sales to-day, 10,000 bushels choice No. 1 Bay at $1 15, and 3,000 bushels No. 2 do. at $1 02½ ℘ bushel. ....Canada Peas, in bond, quiet; three car-loads sold at $1; strictly choice, to arrive, quoted at $1 05 asked....Malt and Buckwheat nominally unchanged. ....Oats have been quoted about 1c. a bushel lower on a moderate business for local trade purposes; poorer qualities offered with more urgency. Sales reported to-day of 37,000 bushels, including common to about fair Mixed Western, in store, at 44½c.@45½c.; poor to prime White Western at 46c.@51c.; fair to very choice White State at 48c.@53c., chiefly fair, in store, 48c.; New-York No. 2 nominally at 46½c.@47c.; New-York Rejected at 43c.@43½c.; and about good to strictly prime Mixed State at 48c.@50c. ℘ bushel....Feed has been in demand, in a jobbing way, within the range of from $17@$23 as extremes, the latter for choice Rye Feed. ℘ ton, mainly at $17 50@$18 50 for 40 and 60 ℔....Bale Hay has been in more demand, especially for shipment, at previous quotations....We quote shipping qualities within the range of 75c.@80c., and retailing qualities at 95c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 ℔.; Clover, 65c.@75c.; Salt Hay, 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been inactive within the range of 75c.@$1 15; Oat, 60c.@65c. ℘ 100 ℔....Included in the sales of shipping Hay were 100 bales for Virginia, 800 bales for Texas, and 350 bales for the West Indies. Receipts by barges, 3,500 bales.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—A better inquiry has been noted for domestic Cloth, with sales reported of 7,500 rolls, in Boston, on private terms; quoted here at 12½c.@12¾c. Market otherwise dull; quotations as before.

HEMP—Dull; quotations as before. Of Jute Butts, further sales of 100 bales at 2⅞c., currency, cash.

HIDES—Moderately inquired for; prices favoring buyers. Sales, 9,000 Montevideo at 18c., gold; 1,860 Vera Cruz, and 400 Matamoras Kips, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been sought after for export as well as for home use, and prices have been quoted weaker.... We quote: New-York State, 12c.@17c., (with very choice to fancy quoted higher;) Eastern, 10c.@16c.; Wisconsin, 16c.@18c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@8c.; Californians, 15c.@18c., ℘ ℔.... The receipts for the week were 713 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1875, as made up by Mr. Emmet Wells, 75,488 bales, against 41,240 bales same period 1874-5; export clearances for the week, 1,165 bales; since Sept. 1, 1875, 38,983 bales, against 15,688 bales same period 1874-5.

LEATHER—The general market has been comparatively tame, and with liberal offerings of stock, holders have been generally quite accommodating in their views as to prices to responsible buyers. Oak tannages of Sole, of really choice quality, are not plenty, and are held with exceptional confidence. Upper Leather is depressed and irregular as to values, on a slow movement. Morocco quoted about as before, but without animation. Harness Leather dull....The week's receipts have been 70,288 sides, and 1,889 bales do.; exports, 7,000 sides, including 4,500 sides to England, and 2,500 sides to the Continent. ....We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 21c.@22c. for Buenos Ayres, 21c.@21½c. for California, and 21c. for Orinoco, &c.; Medium, 23c.@24c. for Buenos Ayres, 22c.@23c. for Orinoco, and 23c.@24c. for California; Heavy, 23c.@25c. for Buenos Ayres, 22c.@24c. for Orinoco, and 23c.@24c. for California; good damaged stock, 19c.@21c.; poor do., 16c.@18c. ℘ ℔....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 33c.@34c.; Middle Backs, 33c.@37c.; Light Crop, 30c.@32c.; Middle Crop, 32c.@33c.; Heavy Crop, 32c.@33c....Texas thus: Light, 30c.@31c.; Middle and Over Crop, 31c.@32c.; Bellies, 16c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 26c.@27c.; Rough Oak, 26c.@29c. ℘ ℔.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been moderately sought after at steady rates, with sales reported of 150,000 ℔. at 22⅝c.@22¾c....Iron has been in more demand, but at somewhat variable prices; sales reported of 200 tons Coltness Pig, part at $31 50; 250 tons Glengarnock, part at $30; 200 tons Eglinton at $28 50; 400 tons American at previous figures, with a large sale rumored at Philadelphia at a low rate; 200 tons Wrought Scrap at $29, thirty days' credit; 1,300 tons Iron Rails within the range of $45@$46 50; 100 tons old Rails on private terms, quoted as held at $23 and upward, with old Car Wheels at $21, and Russian Sheet-iron at 12c., gold....Lead has been rather more sought after, but at easier prices; 200 tons domestic Pig reported sold at $6 25@$6 30, gold. ....Spelter and Zinc and Regulus Antimony about as last quoted....Tin has been in somewhat better demand, with a more satisfactory movement noted in the jobbing line; sales reported of 600 slabs Straits at 16⅝c.@16¾c., gold; 500 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $6 75@$7, and 500 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $6 50@$6 62½, gold.

MOLASSES—Refiners have been quiet to-day at steady rates. Cuba Muscovado quoted on the basis of 33c. for 50 test. Sales, 34 hhds. San Domingo at 36c.; 30 hhds. Cardenas at 33c. for 50 test; and 70 hhds. Sagua at 28½c., flat. Yesterday's report included sales of 800 hhds. Cuba....Jobbing trade moderate at former figures....Of New-Orleans, 70 bbls. reported sold at 45c.@60c....Syrups have been in good request, within the range of 38c.@60c for Sugar; 32c.@40c. for Molasses....Sugar-house Molasses has been in demand within the range of 17c.@20c. for hhds. and bbls.

NAILS—Have been in fair request, in a jobbing way, on the basis of $2 75@$2 85 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held firmly, but has been quiet....We quote within the range of $1 80@$1 85 for Strained to good Strained; $1 95@$2 25 for No. 2; $2 50@$4 25 for No. 1; $5 25@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ℘ 280 ℔. Sales, 200 bbls. Medium at $2 50@$3 ℘ 280 ℔....Tar continues inactive at from $2 10@$2 25 ℘ bbl....City Pitch at $1 90@$2 ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in limited demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 37c. ℘ gallon. Sales, 50 bbls. at 37c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Trade has been quiet throughout, with prices ruling in favor of purchasers, in most instances. Demand almost wholly for supplies to meet urgent wants.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull and heavy; quoted for early delivery at 8⅛c.@8¼c., in bulk, and 11c., in shipping order....Refined in slack demand, and quoted at the close for early delivery down to 14c.... Refined, in cases, 18c.@19½c....Naphtha nominal.... Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 13⅞c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at close, 13½c.@13¾c. Sales 2,500 bbls. reported at 13½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quoted decidedly lower, under the unfavorable Western advices, with more inquiry at the decline....Sales have been reported since our last of 260 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, for shipment, at $22 50@$22 62½, closing at $22 50....And for forward delivery, Western Mess has been more active, with May option quoted at the close at $22 20; June, $22 35; July, $22 60; August, $22 75 asked....Sales reported of 1,750 bbls., May option at $22 20@$22 30; 1,750 bbls. June at $22 35@$22 50; 750 bbls. July at $22 70; and 1,250 bbls. August at $22 75.... Of Prime Mess small lots of Western sold at $21 25. ....Of Extra Prime, small lots at $18 25@$18 50.... Dressed Hogs in light demand; City quoted at 10c.@10⅛c....Western Hogs nominal....Cut-meats have been less active and quoted a shade lower....Sales reported of 15,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12¼c.@12½c.; 15 bxs. Western Short-cut Hams, 17 ℔., at 13c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock at about ¼c. ℘ ℔. off yesterday's figures....Bacon dull; City Long Clear at 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Western Long Clear quoted at 12⅜c.; do. Short Clear at 12⅞c.... No transactions of moment reported....Western Steam Lard has been quoted about steady for early delivery, on a fairly active business, in good part for shipment....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 550 tcs. choice at $13 65@$13 70; 400 tcs. prime at $13 60@$13 65....And for Western delivery, 3,000 tcs., for the English market, on private terms....And for forward delivery, business has been rather less animated at lower prices, influenced by the unfavorable reports from the West....Western Steam, April option, quoted at the close, $13 52½; May do., $13 50@$13 52½; June, $13 65; July at $13 80, and August at $13 97½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 250 tcs., April option, at $13 57½; 5,500 tcs., May option, at $13 50@$13 60; 7,750 tcs., June, at $13 65@$13 80; 4,500 tcs., July, at $13 80@$13 90, and 2,750 tcs., August, at $13 97½@$14....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been in slack demand; quoted at $13 62½....No. 1 City quoted at $12 75.... Refined Lard has been moderately active and quoted for the Continent at $13 75@$13 81¼; South America at $14 25, and for the West Indies at $13....Sales 750 tcs. for the Continent on private terms; 200 tcs. for the West Indies on private terms; and 200 tcs. for South America, $14 25 ℘ 100 ℔....Beef unchanged. Sales, 75 bbls....Beef Hams inactive; Western, good to choice, quoted at $24@$26. Sales, 40 bbls....Butter meets with a moderate call in the instance of the better qualities, but with ample offerings of most kinds, prices favor purchasers....We quote new State about fair to strictly choice pails, at 33c.@40c.; do., tubs, 32c.@40c.; do., Welsh tubs, 30c.@38c.; new Western pails at 34c.@40c.; do., tubs, 27c.@35c. ....And old Butter at from 20c.@38c. for ordinary to choice State; 38c.@40c. for choice to fancy do., (selections;) 18c.@33c. for poor to choice Western, with higher rates named for very choice to fancy, in small lots, and Rolls at from 22c.@34c. for very poor to strictly choice.... Cheese has been offered rather reservedly, and has been quoted steady though not active....We quote on the basis of from 10c.@13½c. for fair to strictly fancy State Factory, and 7c.@12½c. for fair to fancy Ohio do....Fresh Eggs have been moderately sought after, and quoted at 16c.@18½c. for fair to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 17c.@18c.....Tallow has been moderately active and quoted firm; sales of 150,000 ℔. prime at 9c.; and 30 bbls. fair at 8⅞c.... And of Grease, 170 pks. sold at 8¾c.@11½c....Stearine in moderate request at irregular prices; good to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 14c.@14½c.; choice City, in hhds., 14¾c.@15c....Sales, 100 tcs. at 14c., and 15 tcs. at 14½c. ℘ ℔.

SALT—Has been rather more sought after since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at from 80c.@85c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 30@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.; St. Martin's, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive and nominal at 4¾c.@5c., gold.

SUGARS—Raw quoted steady on a fair demand for refining stock, with fair to good quoted at 7 9-16c.@7 13-16c. ℘ ℔. Sales to-day, 1,547 hhds., 1,400 bxs., and 150 bags, including 1,274 hhds. refining Cuba at 7⅛c.@7¾c.; 169 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 7¼c.@7⅝c.; 104 hhds. San Domingo at 7 9-16c.; 400 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7⅛c.@7⅜c., and 1,000 bxs. and 150 bags Molasses Sugar and Clayed at 7¼c.@7½c....Yesterday's reports included sales of 2,150 hhds. and 485 bxs. at full current prices....Refined Sugars in fair request and without important alteration in price.

TEAS—Quiet to-day; quoted steady; sales 1,500 half-chests Japan and 800 half-chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been more active at generally steady prices. Sales include 650 hhds. Kentucky Leaf, 5c.@15c.; 100 cs. Seed-leaf, sundry lots, 7c.@25c.; 100 cs. 1873 crop New-York, 8c.@8½c.; 25 cs. 1873 do. New-England, 15½c.; 100 cs. 1874 do. on private terms; 98 cs. 1874 and 1875 crop Ohio, on private terms; 43 cs. 1874 do. Pennsylvania, on private terms; 52 cs. Wisconsin on private terms, and 300 bales Havana, 88c.@$1 15 ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 11; sales, 50 bbls. And of Alcohol, 50 bbls., free, at $2 12 ℘ imperial gallon.

WOOL—The business in nearly all kinds has been very limited, though prices have favored buyers quite generally, especially in the instances of Western Fleece and Pulled and California product, under urgent offerings. Texas held with some show of confidence. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 24,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece, in lots, part at 40c.; 1,300 ℔. unwashed and 1,000 ℔. washed Fleece, 15 bales Oregon, 3,000 ℔. do., and 152 bales Smyrna on private terms; 115 bales and 29,000 ℔. Domestic Pulled, part at 36c.@40c.; 5,000 ℔. Colorado at 23½c.; 8,000 ℔. Texas at 21c.@26c.; 14 bales California Fall at 15c.; 20,000 ℔. California Spring at 10c.@24c., and 100 bales Australian at 40c. Of new-clip California, some small lots have been received, and, in part, marketed within the range of 24c.@28c., or about 5c. ℘ ℔. off the opening prices here last year.

FREIGHTS—Trade in this line has been comparatively quiet to-day, with rates quoted essentially unchanged. Grain room on berth and charter in most request....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 30,000 bushels Grain at 4¼d.@4½d. ℘ bushel; 370 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℘ ℔.; 600 pks. Bacon and Lard at 20s. ℘ ton. And by steam, from the West, of through freight, 4,000 pks. Lard and Bacon, mostly Lard, at previous quotations....For London, by sail, 10,000 bushels Grain at 6d. ℘ bushel, and 2,400 Staves (of recent shipment) on private terms; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 6½d. ℘ bushel; 150 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ℘ ton....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 532 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 5s. 6d. ℘ quarter; a Norwegian brig, with general cargo, from Boston, reported on private terms; and two Italian barks, with Grain, from Philadelphia, also on private terms....For Havre or Dunkirk, an American brig, 542 tons, with about 3,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. ℘ bbl.... For Antwerp, by steam, a small lot of Hams at 40s. ℘ ton....For Rotterdam, an Italian bark, 635 tons, hence with about 3,850 quarters Grain, at 5s. 9d. ℘ quarter. ....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 43 tons, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ℘ bbl....For Martinique, an American bark, 423 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, on private terms....Coastwise trades generally dull; quotations essentially as before.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, April 21.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 341 bales; gross, 787 bales; exports coastwise, 34 bales; sales, 363 bales; stock, 24,548 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,076 bales; gross, 3,816 bales; exports coastwise, 1,730 bales; sales, 2,159 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 21.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 3,741 bales; gross, 3,884 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,527 bales; to the Continent, 1,700 bales; coastwise, 27 bales; sales, 4,150 bales; stock, 213,402 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 11,315 bales; gross, 12,747 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10,462 bales; to France, 5,661 bales; to the Continent, 1,865 bales; coastwise, 4,358 bales; sales, 17,500 bales.

MOBILE, April 21.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.@10½c.; net receipts, 236 bales; exports, coastwise, 13 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 38,625 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,548 bales; gross, 1,556 bales; exports, coastwise, 531 bales; sales, 5,450 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅜c.@12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.@11¼c.; net receipts, 996 bales; exports to the Continent, 400 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 18,680 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,099 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,605 bales; coastwise, 1,389 bales; sales, 2,950 bales.

GALVESTON, April 21.—Cotton—(Holiday;) net receipts, 305 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,435 bales; stock, 27,792 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,328 bales; gross, 3,358 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,375 bales; to the Continent, 5,028 bales; sales, 1,920 bales.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 21, 1876.

There has been no change in the Live Stock trade since our last daily report of Wednesday's sales. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 9c.@11c. ℘ ℔., weights 6¾ to 11½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 8¼c.@11½c. ℘ ℔., weights, 5¾ to 9½ cwt. From 55 to 57 ℔. has been allowed net, with general sales at 56 ℔. net. The quality of the herds above quoted was in the aggregate fair. The markets closed with a few car-loads unsold. Milch Cows held on sale. Smooth quality Veals sold at 9c. ℘ ℔.; coarse quality Calves at 5c.@8½c. ℘ ℔. Trade in Sheep small, but firm. Shorn Sheep sold at 5⅜c. ℘ ℔.; Wooled Sheep at 6⅝c.@8c. ℘ ℔. Lambs not quoted. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed dull, on a light trade, at former quotations, which were 10c.@10¼c. ℘ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 16 cars of horned Cattle, sales as follows: 105 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 32 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 49 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 64 fair Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for P. S. Eastman 3 State Oxen at 10½c. ℘ ℔., weight 11½ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for A. N. Monroe 17 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; held on sale 30 Illinois Steers. Burchard & Merritt sold for Coon & Rankin 61 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 32 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt., scant; for A. N. Monroe 51 coarse Illinois Steers, at 10c. ℘ ℔., with $1 ℘ head, weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 16 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt., scant. Ulery & Carey sold for Coon & Hasbury 58 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10c.@11c., with a fraction off ℘ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; held on sale 2 choice quality high grade Steers, declined 12¼c. ℘ ℔. on 58 ℔., net. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 218 Illinois Steers, from common to coarse, but fat, 9⅝c.@10¼c. ℘ ℔., weights 6¾ to 8¼ cwt. At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market J. Kirby sold 640 Shorn Ohio Sheep weight 83 ℔. ℘ head, at 5⅜c. ℘ ℔.; 73 Ohio Sheep, weight 108 ℔. ℘ head, at 7⅜c. ℘ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for J. McFillan 30 common Missouri Steers at 9¾c.@10¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for A. Greenwood 46 Illinois Steers from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11½c. ℘ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for J. McCarthy 35 Texan Steers at 8¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 15 rough Missouri Steers at 9c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 65 common Missouri Steers at 9½c. ℘ ℔., with $32 on the herd, weight 7 cwt.; 88 coarse Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ℘ ℔., with $39 on the herd, weight 7¼ cwt.; 8 fair Missouri Steers at 11c. ℘ ℔., weight 8 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Hirsch, Meyer & Co. 37 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℘ ℔., with $16 off the herd, weight 6 cwt.; 68 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℘ ℔., with $25 off the herd, weight 6¾ cwt.; 70 common Illinois Steers at 9½c.@10c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 18 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 14 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 8 cwt., with $1 off ℘ head. For B. Mitchel, 30 coarse Indiana Steers at 10c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. B. and H. Westheimer sold on commission 15 poor Illinois Steers at 8½c. ℘ ℔., with $1 off ℘ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ℘ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt; 15 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 48 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt., scant; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ ℔., with $5 off the herd, weight 7 cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 11 Illinois Oxen at 8¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; 11 Illinois Oxen at 9c. ℘ ℔., weight 9½ cwt.; 4 Illinois Bulls, gross weight, 1,432 ℔., at 4c. ℘ ℔. Judd & Buckingham sold 129 Ohio Sheep, weight 10,480 ℔., at 6⅝c. ℘ ℔.; 250 Ohio Sheep, weight 20,520 ℔., at 6¾c. ℘ ℔.; 21 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,520 ℔., at 7c. ℘ ℔.; 90 yearling Lambs, weight 5,620 ℔., at 8c. ℘ ℔., 50 Calves, weight 5,500 ℔., at 6c. ℘ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 821 head of horned Cattle, 4 Cows, 540 Veals and Calves, 683 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 369 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,411 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 2,275 head of horned Cattle, 6,651 Sheep and Lambs, 2,180 Hogs.

BUFFALO, April 21.—Cattle receipts to-day 1,411 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,999 head or 647 cars, of which 443 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 572 cars for the same time last week, a difference in the receipts for the week thus far of 75 cars more, and 563 cars for the same week last year; there was no market to-day, the fresh arrivals were through consignments; 27 cars are held for shipment to-morrow; a few odds and ends remain unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,000 head, against 18,000 head for the same time last week, and 12,000 head for the same week last year; the market was quiet; sales of only 680 head for Eastern trade; 8 cars remain unsold; sales of Ohio Sheep, averaging 78 ℔., at $6; 90 ℔. at $6 25; 91 ℔. at $6 40. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,200 head, against 16,000 head for the same time last week, and 12,200 head for the same week last year; the market was slow and the demand light; sales of one car good quality Yorkers, averaging 170 ℔., at $7 90; one car heavier holding at $8; one car heavy Hogs remaining unsold are holding at $8 10. Cows—Receipts for the week, 25 cars of New Milkers and Springers, generally fair quality; demand good; sales readily made at $28@$40 ℘ head; a few Eastern at $50@$55; Springers in best demand. Calves—Receipts for the week about 100 head; Bobb Calves from a few days to a few weeks old sold at $1 50@$4 ℘ head; only a few Veals at $8@$10 ℘ head.

ALBANY, April 21.—Cattle—Market rules tame under unfavorable advices from New-York and Brighton; receipts, 405 cars, a decrease of 3 cars as compared with last week's receipts; very few sales made, those at last week's prices. Milch Cows in improved demand; common to fair, $45@$65. Veal Calves—Supply largely in excess of demand; market dull, lower; sales made at 5c.@6c. ℘ ℔. for fair to good; 7c. for extra heavy. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 37 car-loads, against 70 last week; market very dull; no change in prices from last week to notice, the ruling being 5c.@7¼c. for common to good, 7¾c.@8c. for extra. Fall Lambs at 8¼c., and a few Spring Lambs were sold at 11½c.@13½c. ℘ ℔.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,600 head; market dull and weak; very few sales; prices unchanged; the market is overstocked; shipments, 4,400 head. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; market dull and easy; packing, $7 75@$7 90; Bacon, $7 70@$7 80; shipping, $8@$8 35; shipments, 3,200 head. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; market steady and unchanged.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; nothing done: No. 2 Fall, $1 44⅞ asked; $1 42 bid, cash and April; No. 3 do., $1 30 asked; $1 27 bid. Corn active but lower; No. 2 Mixed, 47½c.@48c., cash; offered at 47c. at close without buyers; 47c., April; 46½c.@46⅞c., May. Oats unsettled and lower; No. 2, 35c.@35¼c. bid, cash; 34½c. bid April; sales at 35c. May. Rye scarce and firm; No. 2, 67½c. bid. Barley dull, unchanged. Whisky steady; unchanged at $1 08. Pork dull and lower at $22 50. Lard dull and nominal; 13¼c. asked. Bulk-meats dull; nominally lower; not salable, over 8c. for Shoulders; 11½c. and 11¾c. for Clear Ribs and Clear Sides. Bacon dull, weak, and lower; shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12½c. and 12¾c. Live Hogs steady, with a fair demand; light shipping, $7@$7 25; Yorkers and Bacon, $7 25@$7 50; butchers', $7 40@$7 70; Baltimores, $7 50@$7 75. Cattle in fair demand; good to choice Native Steers, $4 75@$5 12½; medium to fair, $4 12½@$4 37½; Pony Steers, $3 37½@$4 25; Native Cows, $3 50@$4; Stockers, $2 75@$4 25; Feeders, $4 25@$4 50; 2 car-loads grass-fed Texas Steers, first of the season, $3 37½. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 74,000 bushels; Oats, $34,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 825 head; Cattle, 375 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 21.—Sugar in good demand; prices strong; fair to strictly fair, 7⅜c.@8c.; strictly prime, 8¼c.; Yellow Clarified, 9⅛c.@9½c. Molasses in good demand; prime Fermenting, 43c.@45c.; prime to strictly prime Reboiled, 46c.@50c. Coffee quiet but firm at 16½c.@19c. Bran in fair demand at 75c. Flour—Small sales in local trade; common, $3 12½; fine to superfine, $3 25@$4; double extra, $4 25@$4 50; treble do., $4 62½@$5 50; choice, $5 75@$6 75; Family, $7@$7 75. Corn-meal—No demand; nominally $2 40@$2 50. Corn—Fair supply, demand moderate at 64c.@65c. Oats—Limited demand at 43c.@47c. Hay—Sales in store of choice at $24@$25; prime, $18@$20. Pork—Little demand; sales of heavy Mess at $23 25@$23 50. Dry-salted Meats—Light supply; Shoulders, 8c.@9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Bacon—Only jobbing trade; Shoulders offered at 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Sugar-cured Hams dull at 13½c.@14½c. Lard—Little doing; Tierce, Refined, 14¼c.@14½c.; Keg, 14¾c.@15c.; Bucket, 15c. Whisky—Jobbing sales of Louisiana at $1 10@$1 11; Western, $1 12. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 51@$5 51½ for the bank. Gold, 113¼.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat strong; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 14; No. 2 do. do., $1 03½, spot; $1 04⅜, May; $1 04¾@$1 04⅞, June; No. 3 Chicago Spring, 92½c.@93c.; Rejected, 82½c.@83c. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 at 47⅞c. bid, May; 47⅜c., June. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye firm and unchanged. Barley easier at 61½c.@62c., spot. Pork dull, weak, and lower; $21 50@$21 60, spot; $21 50, May; $21 75, June; $22, July. Lard quiet and weak at $13@$13 07½, spot and May; $13 22½, June; $13 40, July. Bulk-meats weak, ⅛c. lower; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12⅜c. Whisky in good demand, and prices a shade higher at $1 07. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 258,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 785 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat, ⅛c. higher. Corn, Oats, unchanged. Pork higher; $21 70@$21 72½, May. Lard, 10c. higher.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat dull at $1 18@$1 30. Corn unsettled and lower at 54c.@55c., spot; 53c., to arrive. Oats quiet, but steady, at 36c.@43c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and lower: No. 2 Spring, 98c.@$1. Pork dull and lower; sales at $22@$22 10. Lard active, but a shade lower; Steam Rendered sold at $13@$13 05, spot; $13@$13 00 1-16, May, closing dull at $12 87½ bid, cash; Kettle do. quiet at $13 75@$14. Bulk-meats dull; Shoulders nominal at 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides sold at 11c.@11 9-16c. cash; 12c. buyer June; 12¼c. buyer July; Clear Sides nominally 11¾c. Bacon dull and unchanged. Hogs quiet; common to good light, $6 50@$7 75; fair to good heavy, $7 80@$8; receipts, 960 head; shipments, 1,400 head. Whisky steady, with a fair demand at $1 07. Butter steady and unchanged. Freights unchanged.

BUFFALO, April 21.—Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal: sales of 6,000 bushels Green Bay on private terms, 800 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 18½. Corn dull and scarce; new selling at 60c. on track; old exhausted. Oats, Rye, and Barley neglected. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $23 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c. Highwines dull at nominally $1 10.

TOLEDO, April 21.—Flour dull. Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 27½; No. 2 do., $1 17; Extra White Michigan, $1 36½; Amber Michigan, $1 24½; May, $1 25¼; June, $1 26⅞; No. 2 do., $1 07; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 30; No. 3 Red, $1 12; Rejected Red, 86c. Corn steady, with a fair demand; High Mixed, 53¾c.; May, 51½c.; June, 50c.; July, 51c.; Low Mixed, spot and April, 5c¾c.; No. 2 White, 53c.; no grade, 51½c.; Dam ged, 48c. Oats quiet; No. 2 held at 36½c.; 36c. offered; White, 40½c.; Michigan, May, 36½c. Clover-seed, $9 75. Receipts—150 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bushels Wheat; 37,000 bushels Corn; 500 bushels Oats. Shipments—600 bbls. Flour; 28,000 bushels Wheat; 75,000 bushels Corn; 10,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Wool in improved demand; prices more steady and firmer, but not higher; supply light; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 44c.@45c.; medium, 47c.@49c.; coarse, 40c.@43c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 37½c.@40c.; medium, 46c.@49c.; coarse, 40c.@42½c.; Combing, washed, 58c.@62c.; do., unwashed, 42½c.; coarse Combing, 62c.; fine Unwashed, 25c.@29c.; coarse and medium do., 32c.@35c.; tub-washed, 45c.@50c.; Colorado, washed, 20c.@22c.; do., unwashed, 18c.@19c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 32c.@37c; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 35c.@39c.; Texas, fine and medium, 20c.@25c.; Texas, coarse, 16c.@18c.; California, fine and medium, 22c.@25c.; California, course, 18c.@20c.

LOUISVILLE, April 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet, but steady at 47c.@48c. Oats firm at 39c.@42c. Rye dull at 73c. Provisions quiet and steady; holders unwilling to make concessions. Pork—$22 50. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 11⅞c.@12c. Bacon—Shoulders, $9 35@$9 37½; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 12⅞c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14¼c.@15c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.; keg, 15c. Whisky firm at $1 07. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, April 21.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 14½; Hard do., $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 06¾; May, $1 07⅝; June, $1 07⅞; No. 3 do., 96c. Corn firmer, in fair demand; No. 2, 51c. Oats quiet, unchanged. Rye scarce; No. 1, 72¼c. Barley irregular; No. 2 Spring, 90c.@91c.; No. 3 do., 52½c. Provisions quiet, unchanged. Freights quiet but steady; Wheat to Buffalo, 4¼c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour; 24,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour; 17,090 bushels Wheat.

PROVIDENCE, April 21.—Printing Cloths firm at 3¾c., cash, for 64x64 standard and extra goods.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 21—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, 103⅜; 1867s, 108¾; 10-40s, 105¾; New 5s, 105¼. Erie Railway Shares, 14.

1:30 P. M.—Common Resin steady at 4s. 9d.

3 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £97,000.

4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, New 5s, 105½.

FRANKFORT, April 21.—United States Bonds, New 5s, 101⅜.

PARIS, April 21.—Exchange on London, 25f. 25c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅝d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 24,000 bales, of which 11,900 bales were American. Futures, sellers offering at a decline of 1-32d. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped March, (per sail,) at 6 7-16d.; do., do., June and July delivery, at 6 7-16d.; do., do., July and August delivery, at 6 17-32d. Sales of the week, 38,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were taken for export, and 3,000 bales on speculation; stock on hand, 1,000,000 bales, of which 600,000 bales are American; receipts of the week, 132,000 bales, of which 100,000 bales were American; actual exports, 4,000 bales; amount of cotton afloat 365,000 bales, of which 215,000 bales are American; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 17,000 bales; American sales, 25,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days were 26,000 quarters, of which 20,000 quarters were American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6 5-16d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6⅜d. Provisions—Beef, 87s. ℘ tierce for Prime Mess Pork, 85s. ℘ bbl. for Prime Mess. Produce—Tallow, 41s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is heavy. Corn, 26s.@26s. 6d. ℘ quarter for New Mixed Western. Peas, 38s. ℘ quarter for Canadian. Wheat, 9s. 8d.@10s. ℘ cental for average California White; 10s. 2d.@10s. 7d for Club do.; 8s.@9s. 8d. for Red Western Spring, and 9s. 8d.@9s. 11d. for Red Winter.

2:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard—Prime Western steady at 58s. Produce—Tallow—Prime City steady at 41s. Breadstuffs—The market is dull.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,900 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures flat. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, at 6½d. Produce—Spirits of Petroleum, 8½d. per gallon.

4:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6 11-32d. Provisions—Lard, 58s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for American.

LONDON, April 21—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Common Resin, 4s. 9d.; Spirits of Turpentine, 23s. 3d. ℘ cwt. Evening—Sperm-oil, £93 ℘ ton. Linseed Cake, £10 10s.@£10 15s. ℘ ton.

ANTWERP, April 21.—Petroleum, 28¾f., for fine pale American.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD J. HAAS and ALEXANDER H. SAMSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, March 21st, 1876.—To the creditors of said bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at the office of Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, the said Register, at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the fourth day of May, 1876, at two o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purpose mentioned in section 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, (title Bankruptcy,) and that I have filed my accounts, as the Assignee of the estate of said bankrupts, in the said office of the said Register, and that at the time and place above mentioned I shall apply to this court for the settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the said Revised Statutes.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY, IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE M. WELD, HORACE HOWLAND, and HENRY A. RICE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by George M. Weld, Horace Howland, and Henry A. Rice, in said district, duly declared bankrupts, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the eighth day of May, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the fourteenth day of April, 1876.

ap15-law3wS GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. DRAKE and JOSEPH L. COLBY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss:—At the City of New-York the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1876.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of James H. Drake and Joseph L. Colby, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.

JOHN P. ROBERTS, Assignee.

CARTER & EATON, No. 346 Broadway, Attorneys for Assignee. ap8-law3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC J. OLIVER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Isaac J. Oliver, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon a creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1876.

ap8-law3wS* CHAS. S. CARTER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of BENJAMIN BENNITT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Staats S. Morris, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Benjamin Bennitt, of the City of Jersey City, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, April 12, 1876.

HORATIO B. CLAFLIN,
No. 116 Church st., New-York City.

ap15-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY ss.—At Newark, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JACOB H. MANDEVILLE and JOHN PREST, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
ap15-law3wS* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—CATHARINE L. WILLIAMSON against JOSEPH T. WHITE, HENRY W. DOMETT, ROBERT S. WALKER, GEORGE H. MASSETT and his wife, HECTOR SEARS, CHARLES SAVARY, SARAH E. BOYD.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the King's County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, February 10, 1876.

A. & J. Z. LOTT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
ap1-law6wS No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York. — The BERKSHIRE WOOLEN COMPANY, in behalf of themselves and all other creditors, &c., plaintiff, against AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD, Receiver, and other defendants.—Last notice: Pursuant to a judgment or decree entered in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, January 5, 1876, I, William P. Dixon, the Referee therein appointed, do hereby notify all creditors of the firm of Hoyt, Spragues & Co., and all persons having claims against said firm, peremptorily to come in and prove their debts or claims against said firm before me, at my office, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York, by or before the 25th day of July, 1876, and in default of so doing they will be debarred the benefits of said decree, and of any distribution of the assets of said firm thereunder.—New-York, April 20, 1876.

WM. P. DIXON, Referee, No. 50 Wall street.
STANLEY, BROWN & CLARKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 16 Wall street. ap22-law4wS

PROPOSALS.

LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, }
SEVENTH DISTRICT, April 17, 1876. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the first day of June, 1876, for furnishing and delivering 13,000 rations, more or less, to the Inspector of the Seventh Light-house District, for the light-houses and vessels of or in that district, in such quantities and at such times, during the twelve months next ensuing, as the Inspector may require. The rations are to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the light-house tender or other vessel provided for the purpose at Key West, Florida, in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes, and cases, and in good order, for that number of persons which may be specified by the Inspector, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications and tables which will form a part of the contract.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations for the Seventh Light-house District," and then placed in another envelope and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

The forms and tables referred to can be obtained at the offices of the Light-house Inspectors at Staten Island, N. Y., New-Orleans, and Key West.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, is reserved.

By order of the Light-house Board.

H. B. SEELY,
Commander U. S. N., Light-house Inspector.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, May 2, 1876, and until 3:30 o'clock, P. M., on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for Grammar School No. 36, on Ninth street, near Avenue C.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam-heating apparatus for said school.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, and the Engineer, No. 146 Grand street, third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

GEO. B. RHOADES,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
SAMUEL CREGAR, M. D.,
EDWARD MIEHLING,
JOHN C. LINEBECK,
Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.
Dated New-York, April 18, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, May 2, 1876, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M., on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new school-house on West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam-heating apparatus for said school.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings and the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JAMES R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
JOHN MORGAN,
JOEL W. MASON,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-second Ward.
Dated New-York, April 18, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging Grammar School House No. 61, on 3d av., near 169th st.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work." "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

NATHAN S. KING,
WILLIAM HOGG,
ALONZO CARR,
JOHN L. BURNETT,
GEORGE C. MANNER,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-third Ward.
Dated, New-York, April 12, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
WEST POINT, N. Y., April 20, 1876. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on May 20, 1876, at which place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery at public wharves at West Point, N. Y., the following supplies, viz.:

7,000 bushels OATS, (32 ℔. per bushel.)
135 tons TIMOTHY HAY,
43 tons RYE STRAW.

To be delivered on or before June 20, 1876.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Forage and Straw at West Point, N. Y.," and addressed to the undersigned.

C. P. MILLER, 1st Lt. 4th Art'y, A. A. Q. M.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

PROPOSALS
FOR THE
METAL WORK AND ERECTION OF TWO LIGHT-HOUSES,
TO BE KNOWN AS
LISTON'S FREE RANGE LIGHTS, DELAWARE BAY.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, }
FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 532 WALNUT ST., }
PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1876. }

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, May 15, 1876, from iron manufacturers only, for furnishing all the metal work for superstructures, and for the erection of the same, for the light-houses to be known as Liston's Free Range Lights, Delaware Bay.

The right to reject any or all proposals, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interests of the United States to do so, is reserved.

Drawings and specifications furnished on application at this office.

By order of the Light-house Board.

W. F. RAYNOLDS, Brevet Brigadier General,
Engineer Fourth Light-house District.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HARPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (Harper & Bros., publishers,) No. 331 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1875.

JOHN W. HARPER,
JOSEPH A. HARPER,
Executors.

P. W. OSTRANDER, Proctor for Executors, No. 25 Pine st., N. Y. n27law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COATES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 3 Mercer street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of March, 1876.

ALBON MAN,
WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN,
Executors.

mh18-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. WALTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therof to the subscribers, at the office of G. H. Nichols & Co., No. 1 Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the second day of March, 1876.

J. T. MURPHY, }
GEO. H. NICHOLS, } Executors.

GEO. C. GENET, Proctor. mh4-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER CHARLICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sterling & Walden, No. 9 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1876.

JANE M. CHARLICK, Executrix.
GEORGE W. QUINTARD, }
AARON J. VANDERPOEL, } Executors.

ja22-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MYRON J. FRISBIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 24 West 15th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1876.

JOANNA E. FRISBIE, Executrix.
HENRY HAYES, Executor.

ja29-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 57 Lewis st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of August next. Dated New-York, the 16th day of February, 1876.

PHILIP MICHEL, }
JOHN F. MILLER, } Executors.
FELIX BROWN, }

f19-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EBENEZER CAULDWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Deane & Chamberlin, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the twenty-eighth day of January, 1876.

WILLIAM A. CAULDWELL, Executor.
NATHAN BISHOP, Executor.

ja29-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HART MUMFORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 199 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of March, 1876.

mh25-law6mS R. H. ROCHESTER, Executor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

—In this number we have the conclusion of the fifty-second volume, a goodly book numbering not many less than a thousand pages, and replete from beginning to end with interesting papers. A sketch from the Wheeler Expedition in Southern Colorado occupies the first place in the issue before us. J. Henri Browne fills a few pages soon after with a notice of Cæsar Borgia—Cardinal Mephisto—written, it is announced, ere all the "illustrious scoundrels" of the past shall have had their misdoings explained away and themselves shall have become converted into calumniated saints. Mr. Browne has succeeded in painting his subject about as black as was possible. Prof. Lockwood's valuable papers on the microscope are brought to a conclusion. They are among the most instructive that have appeared in our serial publications. Following up the subject introduced some time ago by Mr. Conway, Mr. H. H. Holly has begun a series of papers on "Modern Dwellings; Their Construction, Decoration, and Furniture." There are some good suggestions in it, and some excellent illustrations, which, showing as they do, a digression from the hackneyed style of most of our suburban buildings, have much practical merit. Among the former we think the following is worth quoting, not because it is perfect, but because it contains more than one praiseworthy idea.

> "There is, [says Mr. Holly,] a method adopted in England by which fine scenery and agreeable company may not be incompatible. It is by a number of families clubbing together and procuring an attractive spot, filled with shady nooks or pleasant streams, which can, by mutual agreement, and with some slight restrictions, be laid out in a picturesque manner for building. This park system has been attempted in this country, but hitherto has in most cases signally failed, for the reason that it has been started by men without knowledge necessary to select the locations, to say nothing of laying them out, or conducting the parks when complete. Instead of employing an educated landscape gardener, who would take advantage of its topography, and with care and judgment would accommodate its roads to the natural curves and best positions for building, they are satisfied if only an outline survey be made, the roads laid out on the checker-board pattern, and the lots numbered in the auctioneer's office. The proprietors then cause the place to be extensively advertised, and the lots sold to the highest bidder. The result is that the ground is seldom improved, because one does not know who his next-door neighbor may be or what he may do; or, if one has the temerity to build and settle, he finds the roads are left to grow up with weeds, and there are no funds to keep them in order; moreover, he discovers that none of the owners intend building, as each has bought only on speculation, and will not sell unless for extravagant prices, and, like the dog in the manger, these speculative owners neither improve nor allow any one else to do so. Now, as these parks on the speculative system have proved a failure, could not the community plan be adopted, combining real business and real taste, making judicious laws and restrictions simply with the view of facilitating improvements and keeping up the enterprise? Of course, the value of this would not be solely of a social character; but if each one takes pains to keep up his own place, and contributes to the care of the roads, it has the advantages in the matter of cultivated surroundings as if the whole were his private estate."

Mrs. Rebecca H. Davis, in an article on "Old Philadelphia," gives a pleasant account of that city and its people at the opening of the Revolution; and in Benson Lossing's second paper, entitled "The Romance of the Hudson," we have a new attempt to justify the condemnation of Major André, and a new denunciation of the generous feeling that gave him the monument in Westminster Abbey, which, it has been alleged, our countrymen habitually deface. Short stories are contributed by Frank Lee Benedict, E. E. Hale, and Harriet Prescott Spofford, and the number is rich in verses. Among these last is a dramatic sketch by Barry Cornwall, and shorter effusions by John Saxe, Margaret Sangster, Celia Thaxter, and William Richards. Though last to be mentioned, we do not place last in interest George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda," of which the third book is given entire. We have been cautious in expressing any judgment about this, but as it progresses the conviction becomes stronger not only that it is a work of great power, but that it is fully equal to realize any expectations which the reputation of the author may have excited. Among the editorial notes we are refreshed with a measure of eulogy for the present able Lord Chief Justice of England.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

—The close attention which has been directed of late to Egypt renders a paper here by Charles Hale on the Khèdive and his court very acceptable. We wish it had been longer than it is, even though it possesses but little originality, for it is pleasant reading. Mr. Butterworth talks of the "Madness of George III.," and treats the old King with more kindness than he has usually received on this side of the Atlantic. T. B. Aldrich makes as much as conveniently could be made of a visit to the Vatican and the Pope, and Edward Spencer writes upon "Medical Fashions," not by any means as fully and instructively as he might, but with some discernment, even though we are unwilling to accept his very low estimate of the merits of medicine as a science. He loses sight, too, of the extent to which nervous or mental impressions intensify the consequences of disease, and again, of the fact that the success of charlatanism is due entirely to the public. Over the signature of Rachel Rollins we have an article entitled "After the Battle of the Wilderness," made up entirely of letters; and from the pen of H. H. Boyesen is an excellent paper on the "Literary Aspects of the Romantic School," wherein he reviews the genius of Ludwig Tieck, Schleiermacher, and Schlegel, but the first the most fully. Of serial papers there are three more chapters of "Private Theatricals," the best American novel of the time, and a further installment of "Old Woman's Gossip," the first part of which is duller than usual, and the whole is written in a less genial spirit than Mrs. Kemble has shown hitherto. Perhaps her antipathy to Byron and Theodore Hook, both of whom come under her notice, may in part account for this. The "Gossip" does not, however, retain all the good features that formerly made it attractive. The *Atlantic* is generally rich in "poetry." Here the contributions are fine—their authors being H. P. Spofford, C. H. Woodeman, Rose T. Cooke, H. E. Sandford, and E. Fawcett. The notes on art, music, literature, and education are copious and varied.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

—The long-promised history of the United States by Mr. Bryant and Mr. Gay, shortly to be published by the Messrs. Scribner, supplies an interesting chapter here on "The True Pocahontas," in which the truth of the original legend is fully discussed. Precedence, however, is given to a consideration by Col. Etting, of the Committee on the Restoration of Independence Hall, of the portraiture of William Penn, the article being enriched with four well executed illustrations, including one of the portraits recently added to the National Museum. Bowdoin comes next in turn in the collegiate histories, the sketch being written by G. Thomas Packard. Like its predecessors it is profusely illustrated. It contains some reminiscences of Longfellow, with a silhouette executed when he was nineteen. Theodore L. De Vinne has a capital article on Guttenberg and his discovery, introducing *fac similes* of the types in use in the fifteenth century; Mary Ireland writes of certain members of the Defoe family in America; and James Richardson tells of some of the remarkable results that have followed from recent investigations into the vibrations produced on the sounding of musical notes. We should be glad to see the latest discoveries in science, and especially in physics, more frequently popularized in our magazines. Philosophic theories would be less liable to be misunderstood. Charles Barnard draws attention to the subject of co-operation in the first of a series of papers, which promises to be not without some importance. "Gabriel Conroy" and "Philip Nolan's Friends" are continued, and we have a good short story—the scene laid in Canada—by Miss Howells, besides a cheerful one by George Waring, Jr., who narrates experiences at a "Wedding at Ogden Farm." There is another installment of revolutionary letters, and a new discussion about how we ought to spell the name of the author of "Hamlet," by J. H. Gilmore, who, however, cannot devise anything more than an agreement with Mr. Furnival, Charles Knight, Mary Cowden Clarke, and others, that it ought to be Shakspere. The poets of this month are Margaret Preston, Paul Hayne, John G. Saxe, Mary Ritter, Bayard Taylor, Mrs. Piatt, Richard Williamson, Jr., and the anonymous author of "The Beautiful Ballad of Waska Wee." The miscellaneous notes will be found more than ordinarily worth looking over.

THE GALAXY.

—An unusual amount of bright reading will be found here this month. The number opens with some genial reminiscences of the old theatres, by John Thornbury, who, notwithstanding improvements in mechanical appliances, considers that the Augustan age of the drama in New-York City was about twenty-five or thirty years ago. The paper is full of amusing anecdotes. Under the title, "A Plea for a Patriot," Mr. Marcus Casey has a readable notice of Thomas Paine, written, evidently, under a sense of honest admiration. J. J. Roche touches with timely pen a subject that needs more notice than it has received, at least in this country—the condition of the more inefficient of the sailor world. The topic is one that deserves much more full elaboration than Mr. Roche has given it. Gen. Custer considers anew the character of the first battle of Bull Run, apparently with a view to show that it was rather a success and a blessing to the North than otherwise. "Aztec Mythology" is another of the many short papers that have been suggested by Mr. Bancroft's great work on the *Native Races of the Pacific States.* "The Pursuit of the Dollar" is a piece of plain writing by Albert Rhodes about one of the evils of the day, full of sound truth, but a little heavy, we fear, for the perusal of those whom it most concerns. Junius Henri Browne discourses on the "Phenomena of Sleep," and Richard Grant White has one of his characteristically enjoyable papers, which he terms "Seeking a Lost Art," and which we commend to the reader's attention. Four new chapters of "Mad Cap Violet" are here, and Edgar Fawcett, S. L., and Theodore Gift contribute excellent short stories. Mr. Gift is one of the most successful writers for our magazines in this department of fiction. Several interesting items will be found in the Miscellaneous Notes, and a few trifles in verse from W. C. Elam, Edgar Fawcett, J. G. Saxe, and Fanny Barrow.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—The fifth paper on the "Fruits and Festival of the Century" is illustrated with representations of the various subordinate buildings on the Centennial Grounds, such as those erected by some of the States and by foreign countries, together with a view of the fountain of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Union. These indicate, also, the contents of the article itself. The author of "Glimpses of Constantinople" this month gives an interesting insight into a part of domestic life in the Turkish capital, and Prof. Hart offers some suggestive reflections in an article on Berlin and Vienna, pointing out among other things the importance of diverting German emigration from America to the Valley of the Danube. An anonymous writer, in a story entitled "An Old Home and Its Story," takes occasion, in honor of the year, to revive national antipathies to the memory of Benedict Arnold, which, with a translation from Ivan Tourgeneff, constitutes the nearest approach that the number affords to short stories. The "Atonement of Leam Dundas," however, is continued, and is apparently approaching to completion; and we have another of Lady Barker's sketchy, though not uninteresting, letters from Natal, in which the colony is exhibited in colors much less attractive than those usually bestowed upon it by its agents. Verses are contributed by Sidney Lanier, Margaret Preston, and Emma Lazarus, and there is something less than the usual supply of Literary Notes and Monthly Gossip, though the latter especially contains some items of interest.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

—Several instructive articles are to be noticed in this magazine. One by Herbert Spencer, from the advance sheets of the *Principles of Sociology*, takes precedence, and will well repay perusal, though it cannot be denied that Mr. Spencer is not popular with the unscientific public. More adapted to the general reader is a clipping from the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, on "Hammers and Percussion," wherein the subject is well elucidated, and several matters are brought out which commonly escape notice. Prof. Tyndall's lectures during the Christmas holidays to young people, at the Royal Institution, afford a good elementary lesson in electricity; Schützenberger's work on *Fermentations* has suggested a useful essay on the question of the day concerning "Air Germs and Spontaneous Generation;" an extract from the Cantor lectures, delivered before the Royal Society of Arts by Dr. Thudicum, contains a sketch of the character and work of Liebig, and a recently published memoir has supplied the material for a notice of the late Caroline Lucretia Herschel. R. Riordan gives an outline of some recent advances in telegraphy, but it is a very imperfect one; and from the *Quarterly Journal of Science* we have an interesting but very brief paper on conscience in animals, the author, Mr. Romanes, first propounding the theoretical standing of the subject. He says: "At the present day, when the general theory of evolution is accepted by all save the ignorant or the prejudiced, the antecedent probability is overwhelming that our moral sense, like all our other psychological faculties, has been evolved." He goes on to show that the essential conditions to the presence of a moral sense are only complied with among animals in the case of three groups, namely dogs, elephants, and monkeys, a restriction in which we cannot agree with him. And he then proceeds to indicate experiences within his own observation where, in dogs at least, there certainly are the rudiments of a moral sense. In a paper on "Prepossessions for and Against the Supernatural," Dr. McCosh directs what we are bound to describe as a very harmless shaft against Dr. Carpenter—the more harmless because grounded on a perfectly unsubstantial supposition. A paper on recent geographical progress by Chief Justice Daly is full of practical data, but remarkable for one or two, to us incomprehensible, slips of the pen, as in regard to the population of Australia and the settlement of New-Zealand. Fears have been expressed in certain quarters as to the competency of the judges, and the freedom of their appointment from political influence, in connection with the approaching Exhibition at Philadelphia. The principal editorial note here has reference to the report of Hon. N. M. Beckwith on the selection and appointment of judges and the distribution of awards. The plan suggested has been adopted, and it is satisfactory to know that the recommendations made some time ago by the English and the German Governments for the abandonment of the system of medals and special prizes has been acted upon. Let us hope that the work of the judges may not lay them open to charges of incompetency or partiality. A copious supply of scientific and miscellaneous notes closes an excellent number, which we must also add is the last of the eighth volume.

THE AQUATIC MONTHLY.

—Among the correspondence in this issue we find first a letter from "Enthusiast," who offers a little criticism on the opinions expressed before both by "Centre-board" and "Big Topmast," and reveals the existence of some original views about yacht architecture which he is not yet emboldened to make public. "Forecastle" gives his opinion about "Non-yacht Owner," and a letter over that signature which appeared in another journal. Commodore Forbes asks for a review of Mr. Lindsay's book on commerce and navigation, and gives some practical suggestions to yachtsmen; "Hard a-Lee" renews the discussion between centre-board and keel boats, and "Cross Trees" sends a notice of the Madison Yacht Club. Boating and yachting matters are fully reported, and we note, not without some amusement, that the *Aquatic* is still exercising itself, apparently under an influence of dread and uncertainty, about the events that are on the card to come off on the Schuylkill. We are told in more than one place that the writer, who on a former occasion criticised a statement made some time ago in THE TIMES about the prospects of an international university race, has had twenty-five years' experience in boating, and therefore ought to be an authority. We can only offer to this the statement that the writer of the opinion given in THE TIMES has had nearly thirty years' experience of the same kind, that he is an old university oar, and the winner, in his day, of several well-contested matches. He, too, therefore, ought to know something about rowing. The *Aquatic* must be absolved of all blame for the error made last month in alluding to an "amalgamated university" crew. From an extract which appears at page 978 of this number it is evident that the blunder originated in another sporting paper, and that it is one which would never have been made if the writer had known anything about the constitution of the English universities and their difference from ours. The dreaded "amalgamated crew" turns out to be nothing more than a crew made up from different colleges in one university, as all English university crews are. The "Boatswain's Locker" contains an article from Mr. Vincent's *Through and Through the Tropics*, reiterating some of its author's mistakes, and we are glad to see a new department opened this month in an able review of *West India Pickles*, a book by Mr. Talboys. There is something curious about this, the review being word for word similar to one which appeared some months ago in these columns. It is not often that two writers working at a distance of time, although upon the same subject, express precisely the same ideas in identically the same words. We commend the phenomenon to the notice of psychologists.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—The feature which will certainly prove the most striking in this number of the children's monthly is to be found almost without being looked for in "The Cat and the Countess," a story translated from the French by T. B. Aldrich. But it is less in the story than in the illustrations, which consist of some three dozen silhouettes, admirably executed by L. Hopkins. Nothing better than some of these has appeared even in *St. Nicholas.* The frontispiece is made up of a number of sketches of "Head-dresses of the Present Day," as found in different countries, the description of them to be looked for in the "Letter Box." Susan Coolidge, in her "Talks with Girls," tells of the advantages of a visit to Europe, the essential to a complete American education, and among other serial papers are Mrs. Oliphant's continuation of the account of Windsor Castle, and two more chapters of "The Boy Emigrants," by Noah Brooks. "A Peep at Old Lombardy" is an instructive chapter from the pen of Emma Southwick, with a representation of the Catheral of Cremona, and in the same category must be mentioned a very short notice, under the head "Animated Shot Guns," of the curious Toxotes of Java. Sarah Kellogg and John Riverside supply two excellent stories, and we observe a new idea carried out by Marion Harland, who has instituted a Little Housekeepers' page, and tells something which should interest the girls. But again we are unable to enumerate all the treasures that Mrs. Dodge has offered to her readers. There are quaint verses and quainter pictures, a play, and pages that will delight children of all ages, the award of prizes and report on "The Short Tale" given in the February number; and more prizes are offered for June by Deacon Green, whose address is worthy the attention of the many young friends of *St. Nicholas.*

AMERICAN REGISTER, OR BLUE BOOK, FOR THE YEAR 1876. Containing the names of the principal civil officers of the Federal Government, Army and Navy List, &c., together with authentic political and statistical information relating to the separate States and Territories, Dominion of Canada, and other portions of the Continent of America; also, the official census of the United States, including a monetary directory for the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Compiled by J. DISTURNELL from official authorities. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER.

The above elaborate title explains as nearly as it need be explained here the plan upon which this work is constructed. The question in regard to it which mosts affects the public must be as to the accuracy of its contents. The first portion of these relates to foreign countries, and for reasons which will at once appear, we cannot but think that they had been better omitted. Without enumerating the details of the tables, it will be sufficient to come at once to a summary which we find at page 8. In this are given the area and population of the several leading nations of the world. Thus the population of the Chinese Empire, which stands highest in this list, is given as 389,633,000, whereas the actual population is 425,213,152. The area of the same Empire is placed at 1,298,000 square miles, whereas the area of China proper alone is 1,534,953, and that of the entire Empire is 3,924,627 square miles. The area of Russia is set down at 7,861,330 miles, but it is actually 8,404,767. Brazil has a population of 10,196,238 and an area of 3,275,326 miles, but in this book the one is put at 9,858,000 and the other at 3,200,000. The area of the British Empire is about nine and a half millions of square miles, but the *Register* makes it only 4,677,432. Belgium has a population of 5,253,821, not 5,087,105, as here stated. Such mistakes are probably due to carelessness, since in another place we find that the British possessions in North America alone, that is, those lying north of the United States, are given, when the details are summed up, at 3,638,759 square miles, so that how the other calculation is arrived at we do not understand. But whether due to carelessness or willfulness, these are mistakes, and in a work of this kind there should be no mistakes. We have, however, mentioned only a few of those we had noted down, though it is but right to add that the greater portion, which relates to home affairs is, so far as we have been able to examine so large a compilation, tolerably free from error. Housekeepers would be glad to know, as Mr. Disturnell would have them to believe, that when they buy a ton of coal they get 2,240 pounds, and, too, that a quart of milk or any other commercial liquid contains twenty fluid ounces. But these are minor matters, and if we have not yet attained in regard to them to the happiness enjoyed by our English "cousins," Mr. Disturnell probably inserted his tables in the hope that we soon shall. We can hardly find fault with a man who writes for posterity, especially when we have a chance of sending also down to posterity the necessary corrections of his statements.

THE FINE ARTS.

A. T. STEWART'S LAST PICTURES.

Human nature, when analyzed, presents the queerest minglings of arrested and perfected developments, and this view has so strongly impressed itself upon some philosophers that they have not scrupled to assert that every human being starts with the same amount of capabilities and qualities, the differences being simply the result of varied developments. The late A. T. Stewart would certainly have been presented by philosophers of this school as an instance of the truth of their theory. For in him were shown most striking corroborations of this idea. He might have been as great a scholar as Porson, but his academic tendencies were arrested at the age of sixteen. They were not lost, but they matured no farther. The books he was studying in Greek and Latin he continued to read until within a few weeks of his death. His mercantile faculties were not apparent until he was twenty, but when once the germs had wakened, the development continued with his life. The last tendency which his nature germinated was his love and appreciation of art, which matured with his maturity, and was at its fullest height when he received that summons before which all bow. He was a sensible and intelligent connoisseur in art, and was perfectly well known in the ateliers of Paris, where he bought upon his own judgment to a considerable extent, although many of the gems of his grand gallery were purchased for him by Mr. S. P. Avery, and by Mr. Julius Oehme, of Goupil's. The two great pictures which arrived in this country so recently scarcely gladdened the eyes or delighted the fancy of the dying millionaire, for he was even then in the clutches of the mortal malady that carried him off. They were placed, however, in the gallery, and no doubt the owner looked forward to the time when he should examine them minutely, and appreciate all their beauties. But this was not to be.

The first and by far the most important of the two is the great picture, "1807," painted by the famous French artist Meissonier. In the allusions which have been made to it by the press it has been spoken of as "a charge of cuirassiers," a very inappropriate and incorrect title. The fact is the painting was the result of the embittered feelings of a French artist imprisoned in his atelier during the siege of Paris, and the title he gave to it was expressive of his anger and emotion against the Germans. In the early part of 1870 Meissonier bethought himself of recalling to Europe, through the magic of his art, the era of 1807, when the French had triumphed with splendid victories over the German hosts. Conscious of his ability in a certain line, and his weakness in another, he did not attempt a battle piece, for which his powers were undeniably alien and unfit. He chose a moment which should recall to the Germans one of their bitterest defeats, and to the French one of their proudest triumphs. This was the battle of Friedland, but instead of painting the battle itself he chose the review the day after, and resolved to depict the enthusiasm of the French cuirassiers when galloping past the Emperor and his brilliant staff. As it was a vengeance picture, he determined that it should be his greatest in every sense, and he prepared for it a canvass 8 feet long by 5 feet wide, a tremendous size for a man whose pictures have been, with few exceptions, quite small. And the enthusiasm of his wounded patriotism, added to the known dexterity of his hand, gave such promise of singular excellence to the preliminary sketch that the uncommenced picture was already a subject of conversation and comment.

Sir Richard Wallace, of England, one of the noblest and most philanthropic of European art connoisseurs, was one of the foreigners who remained in Paris during the siege, and he was one of the most enthusiastic admirers of the picture that was to be, and which existed only in the rough sketch. He asked Meissonier his price, and the artist demanded 200,000 francs, in gold, or about forty thousand dollars, one-half to be paid down in advance. The terms were accepted, Sir Richard paid the money, and Meissonier commenced to paint. Being a vengeance picture, he spared no pains and no exertions. Every device which could help him to reproduce the scene with literal exactness was used, regardless of expense. Whatever parts of his work did not satisfy him, or some critic on whose judgment he could depend more securely than on his own, were obliterated and painted in again. He declined to paint pot-boilers, and gave himself up almost entirely to his *magnum opus*, which should be at the same time a monument of his genius as an artist and of French triumphs over German arms. Year after year passed, and still the picture was not finished, but its promise was exceedingly great. Those who had the privilege of seeing it in its immaturity were charmed, and did not hesitate to pronounce that it was the apex, the crowning work of the artist's life. In the sixth year it was completed and Meissonier, feeling that he had far outstripped what he had proposed to himself when he made the bargain with Sir Richard Wallace, wrote to him that he thought he should receive another hundred thousand francs. Sir Richard was, apparently, miffed, and wrote back that he had no intention of complying with such a demand. Meissonier insisted upon the advance, and Sir Richard then gave up the picture, which was at once sold to Mr. A. T. Stewart. There is some feeling in England about the matter, but the blame, if there be any, must rest upon Meissonier, and cannot in any way throw a shade upon the tomb of the American merchant.

This picture, whose reputation is already European, though it has never been seen save by a chosen few, has not yet been hung. Doubtless the hanging of this gem of his collection would have afforded intense enjoyment to the æsthetic millionaire, and would have been the occasion of many consultations with artists and art-loving friends. But the perfect peach came too late, and the famous *chef d'œuvre* is on an easel in one corner of the gallery, almost immediately underneath Rosa Bonheur's great picture of the "Horse Fair." Of course, the light under such circumstances is not absolutely the most favorable, but it is not unfavorable, and affords opportunities for very fair judgment. It is undeniably a great picture, a noble picture, possessing an amount of realism which reminds one of the Byzantine monk's reproach to the Italian painter: "I ordered of you," said he with horror, "a painting, but your idolatrous figures stand out of the canvass like statues, and I will not damn my soul by hanging such a thing in a basilica of God." This power of relief obtained by strong drawing and wonderful gradation of tones is one of the highest qualities of art, without which a painting is no more than a tinted engraving. And it is strongly manifested here, specially in the foreground, for indeed it is what is called a foreground picture. In the middle distance, or second plan, as the French call it, is Napoleon I. and his staff. In the background is a bright sky, where patches of blue are mingled with grayish golden clouds. In the foreground the cuirassiers who had taken so notable a part in the yesterday's battle gallop past in close column of squadrons through the long and tangled grass of the Summer meadows. The painting of this grass is wonderfully realistic, without being pre-Raphaelite. Many of the blades are painted distinctly, but the handling is so wonderfully artistic that all keep their relative places, and are subordinate in effect to the general mass. These blades of grass are twisted and thrown about every way, and are mingled with the red flowers of the poppy, over which the unrelenting hoofs of the galloping horses trample. The men and horses are just as fully realistic, and yet just as subordinated to the general foreground as the grass over which they thunder. The horses are not sleek and pretty, the men are not handsome and what women would consider heroic in appearance. They are the rough, tough stuff of the provinces, drilled into discipline and warmed into flame by an irrepressible enthusiasm at the sight of the great chief sitting silent and motionless on his gray charger. They wave their long swords, they shout like demons, and the horses catching the impulse bound over the grass with impetuous motions and straining eye-balls. So full of life is it that you can almost hear the men yelling as you watch their strained features and the blood settling in the tanned faces. There is nothing ordered about it, nothing mechanical, each man shouts to his Emperor to let him know that he is ready to die for him, and because his heart, dull at other times and motionless, speaks so strongly now that he must yell or it will break. Now, the artist who makes you realize this is a great man, and the picture must be a noble *chef d'œuvre.*

The figures in the middle distance are strong of themselves, but suffer something by the superior strength of those in the foreground. That of the Emperor is full of conscious power and dignity, and as he lifts his hat in recognition of the salute, this pose afforded an opportunity for the artist to have given a speaking likeness of the great Little Corporal. To the writer, whose idea of the hero's features is founded upon the popular portrait, the likeness is unsatisfactory, though, perhaps, it may be more correct than the one usually accepted. It may be that the artist has chosen a portrait as his guide which in France is considered more authentic, and also it may be that he has failed to get the just idea of the hero. The staff officers who surround him are undoubtedly portraits, and more satisfactory than the central figure, considered as likenesses. But, after all, this is but a small matter, as the picture is in the foreground, and not elsewhere. The coloring is that peculiar to Meissonier, which he has chosen for himself, and which his son is imitating, but which his nephew declines to imitate. It is exceedingly strong, but it is not varied, and there is a decided preference for russet tones of the richest hues. The greens are exceedingly vivid, and are painted with tones more transparent than is the wont of this artist, whose preference is usually for opaque coloring. There are at both ends of the foreground confused masses of figures which are, for the most part, in grays. The light is strong, that is, the general light; nor is there any striking distribution of local lights by which an inferior painter would have tried to obtain startling effects, but which he would have gained at the expense of the picture as a whole. The brandished swords reflect no sunbeams, and there is no magical glittering upon the epaulettes and aiguillettes, or upon the broken German cannon to the left of the picture. The combined power of rendering details most realistically and giving them wonderful relief and at the same time of subordinating everything to the whole effect, is what can be gained only by a master, and is shown only in a masterpiece. Therefore, great as was the sum given for this noble work, it was not too large, and one cannot help feeling a glow of patriotic pleasure that it is in this country and not in England. It is to be hoped that it will never leave it, but that some day it may become either the property of the City or of the State.

The other picture is by Gérome, and represents chariot racing in the circus of Rome. In every respect this painting is an inferior production, both as a work of art and as a historical reproduction of the Circus Maximus. The picture is a large one, being 5 feet in length and nearly 3 feet in height, but it is composed in the style of those extraordinary architectural things by Martin, the English painter, representing Pandemonium, The Last Judgment, The Plagues of Egypt, &c., and has, therefore, no merit whatsoever from the art stand-point. And as a historical reproduction it is utterly incorrect, for it actually represents some five or six chariots racing, whereas there were never more than four, guided by the white charioteer, the red, the sea green, and the cerulean blue, or in Latin, *albatus, russatus, prasinus, venetus.* But the space represented is so enormous, and the perspective point raises the eye of the spectator so high above the ground, that he sees only a little cloud of dust beneath him out of which, by microscopic studying, some chariots emerge finally. It is impossible to praise even the drawing, for the legs of the horses of the white charioteer are bent like Scythian bows, and he has not in any case been able to obtain the idea of swift, rushing motion. In the great picture by Adolph Wagner, on the same subject, you can hardly look at the canvas without a feeling that if you don't instantly move away the chariot will be on you, and you will be treated like the father of Tullia. But this work by Gérome excites only pity that an artist of his great reputation should have sent to this country something so little calculated to do him honor.

HENRY CLAY DEAN.

Iowa papers print a private letter from Henry Clay Dean, describing the extent of the loss incurred by him by the recent burning of his dwelling-house, with the library contained in it, on which he had not one cent of interest. He says:

> "I get sick to think about the old valued friends of the past, with whom I spent most my time communing in my wild retreat, that have evaporated in flame, smoke, and air. My family was saved. My blessed wife, with whom I have traveled for thirty years, suffered most—fainting twice during the fire—but is recovering. The entire wearing apparel of my family was consumed. A family gold watch was melted, and some national bank notes went up as the clear profit in the bank account, in the red shrouds that hovered over the shadow of our homestead. My oldest daughter lost about $200 worth of goods, which she had saved from her wages for teaching school in the last two years. There was nothing left of our wearing apparel, except what was on our backs. The Holy Bible, Shakespeare, and Webster's Dictionary are about all that is left of the library. The correspondence of years, with the labor devoted to literature of early life, only remain as a mountain dream of the past. Correspondence invaluable to me perished with the rest. I suppose you want to know what we will do? I answer promptly just what we always have done—we will go to work. Our axes will be in the timber to hew out another dwelling; in the meantime we are improvising the smoke-house as a dwelling. Up to this time, without any patronage or favor of the rich or great, I have fought through life alone. I have taught my children the same self-dependence. With renewed energy and renewed hope I shall commence to build up just where the fire left off. I hope the lessons of life have taught me something of endurance. I commenced life unaided, have made an honest fight against every opposition. I was once imprisoned for a political offense of which I am even now ignorant, yet I have lived to harbor no ill-feeling against the most malignant of those who connived at it, but really feel kind to them; it was the mere outgrowth of a national frenzy. My crops were last year washed away by the floods, yet I have seen the rainbow many times since. Now comes the fire to sweep away what the floods had left. I will sing the Irishman's song over his lost herring:
>
> 'Hoot away despair,
> Never think of sorrow,
> The blackest sky may wear
> A sunny face to-morrow.'"

LAW OF THE UMBRELLA.

The San Francisco *Alta* has the following reference to a case in which damages were claimed for injury done by a carelessly-handled umbrella: "It was not supposed that the umbrella was taken notice of by the law, except to make the possession of one 'evidence of larceny,' as decided some years ago by a Massachusetts Justice. It is reserved for a California Justice to advance the umbrella to a high notch in that sonorous title known as the measure of damages. This was a Santa Clara County Justice, recently. The facts were, that two pedestrians, one carrying an expanded umbrella, collided on a sidewalk, and the ferrule of the umbrella punched the other's eye so severely that he nearly lost the sight of it. The man with the umbrella was moving to the left when the collision occurred. The injured party brought suit to recover $299 99 damages. The defense was a demurrer, that there was no cause of action; that it was too remote; that it was, in fact, merely a mote in the plaintiff's eye. The demurrer was overruled. The defense then set up accident; but the Justice laid down the law to be that the rule of keeping to the right was applicable to pedestrianism as well as driving, and that a person carrying an umbrella bears to another person not carrying one the same relation that a steamer does to a sailing vessel—the man with the umbrella must keep out of the other's way. Judgment for plaintiff, as prayed for in the complaint. The case is to be appealed to the County Court."

CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Greenfield (Mass.) Church will be observed May 18 on Greenfield Hill, public services beginning at the church in the forenoon. Abram Wakeman, of New-York City, a native of Greenfield, will preside. An address of welcome by Deacon N. B. Hill, a reply by Rev. George W. Banks, of Guilford; a historical discourse by Rev. H. B. Smith, Pastor of the church, and an address on the life, character, and times of Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight, fourth Pastor of the church, and President of Yale College, by Prof. Dwight, of Yale Theological Seminary, will be leading features of the occasion. A collation will be provided for the invited guests by the families of Greenfield Church and Society, after which there will be speeches by the ex-Pastors, neighboring ministers, clergymen, and civilians who may be present. All the descendants of Greenfield and Fairfield, with all others interested in the welfare of this ancient church, are invited to participate in the public exercises.

ANOTHER STORY DENIED.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* makes a broad denial of a story printed by some Democratic papers, that Mr. Blaine and Mr. Hale, on their return from a visit to the British Provinces last Autumn, smuggled goods to the amount of $1,200, principally laces and velvet. The *Whig* says that there is not the slightest truth in the assertion, and it adds: "The traveling party referred to consisted of five persons, three of them ladies, and their entire baggage was two ordinary trunks and one small valise—rather a moderate allowance for a tour of some weeks through the Provinces of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia. They brought no more baggage home than they took away, and when they reached the Custom-house at Vanceboro', on their return, knowing how liable stories of smuggling are to be started on men in public life, they were careful to have their trunks publicly and fully inspected. There was not a single dutiable article in them, not even the proverbial 'bottle of St. John brandy,' and it is needless to add that they had not purchased a yard of velvet or a shred of lace during their tour. We saw the party as they went and as they came, and we are fully authorized to make these statements. It is proper to add, moreover, that probably at no point on the national frontier is smuggling more difficult than at Vanceboro'. If there be any fool in the United States who believes that two men, standing before the public as Mr. Blaine and Mr. Hale do, would stoop to a petty act of smuggling, we pity him."

HIS STEWARDSHIP.

A KENTUCKY SOLON REPORTS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

A letter from Columbia, Ky., to the Louisville *Commercial* reports as follows (accurately, it is claimed,) a speech delivered in that town on the 3d inst. by a returned member of the State Legislature:

GENTLEMEN: I hardly know where to commence in giving an account of my stewardship. I will first speak of the gineral statutes, it are very imperfect. We tried to repeal the whisky law, but the lawyers were to strong for us; said that were all the way they had to make money. We came very near repealing the stuff outen Caintucky. There is some complaint about us extending the session. You must remember that it taken us one week to orginize, and then it taken us two weeks to elect a United States Siniter, and that make one-third of the constitutional term of sixty days. And when the provision were made the popelation were only half what it are now, and of course we need twice as much legislatin now as then. The finances were in a very good condition. The State are outen debt, and have $1,500,000. It's true we owe some money, but it ain't due till 1890. And we have more money in the treasury than we ought to have for when there is money there every one in Frankfort is a grabbin at it. If we hadent a extended the session we could have reduced the taxes 10 per cent. The Legislater passed the bill at 10 cents, but the Sinit defeated it and put it at five, and we concurred in it. The Libarion has had $30,000 to pass through his hands every year, and couldent account for $10 of the money. Everybody went there and backed off all he wanted and there was no account taken of it. We seed proper in our wisdom to invistigate. We raised the jurisdiction of the magistrites to $100 and give them concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court. The pleadins are to be oreal. You don't have to employ a lawyer, you can write out your claim and put it in and demand payment. We made grand larceny $10. The Legislater put it at $20, but the Sinit reduced it to $10. Little petty larceny and miner offenses are under ten dollars, and he can be worked on the street or work-house for whatever his offense air. We extended the Geological Survey. The State have paid out over one million dollars and got back nothing. We appropriated $44,000 to complete the survey, I was opposed to it, but the Sinit was to hard for us. There were more intrust in the fish bill than anything else. I opposed it thinking it were not benefishel. No man can trap dip or seine for four years. We appropriated $3,000 to git aigs and hatch em. It air a fine of $5 and gail to violate the law. The Sinit appropriated $125,000 to clean out Caintuck river. We reduced it to $6,000. If it had a stayed at the fust sum $1,000,000 would have been required and our children wouldnt a seed the end of it. I tried to kill the bill by amendment askin for $1,500 to build a bridge over Green river at Neatsville, but they killed my amendment, and we then taken it on a square vote and killed it. I kept a copy of all the bills I passed, but I forgotten to bring them. I got two other bills put through—one from here prohibiting the sale of liquor. It was the most easiest bill to put through I had. This is what I got done while I were thar. I wouldn't suffer my county to go into the Dog law. It were to severe. A man were to be fined and jailed for failing to git his dog in—I put in a bill pervidin that each bony fide housekeeper should be allowed one dog. If a hunter three hounds, but no more. It he kep any more he was to be taxed one dollar on the head, and the money put into the jury fund, and go one-half to the owner of the sheep killed by dogs. I were in a bad fix. I had no Siniter to put in my bills. Mr. Huffaker were a nice man and Republicin but whenever he would git up to put in a bill they would raise a pint of order on him and down heed set. He couldent stand before a pint of order. And now gentlemen we have a Siniter to elect, and we have two candidates, Dr. Hunter and B. S. McClure and let me advise you to elect no man Dimecrat or Republicin, who cant stand before a pint of order. We had the reputation of bein the most soberest set of men that ever went to the Legislater. We had but three regular drunkards—Captn Shanks, capt Ford, and another man whose name I cant, remember. I thank you gentlemen.

A CHANCE FOR A BALLOONIST.

Memory of an old report or fable is revived by a letter from Monticello, Fla., which says: "Of the wonderful secrets of nature that Florida can boast of possessing within her limits there is one in this county upon which the eye of mortal has not yet been permitted to gaze. For more than thirty years its existence has been tantalizingly proclaimed by a cloud of smoke that has unceasingly ascended, frequently changing from a light to a dark shade, from an impenetrable swamp some twenty-five miles from Monticello, and in the direction of the Gulf coast, from which point this 'pillar of cloud' is also visible. Learned gentlemen have made frequent and persistent efforts to solve this long-standing and perplexing mystery. But up to this time nothing has been accomplished beyond unsuccessful attempts to reach the place, all of which ended in disaster within four or five miles of the spot on which the supposed volcano is thought to be located. I am informed that Judge Bell, of this place, and others are now making a fresh attempt to penetrate to this mysterious phenomenon and discover its true character. Judge White, of Quincy, a man of large literary culture, has led several large expeditions to that region, but in every instance failed to effect an entrance through the closely interwoven and impenetrable undergrowth of the centre of the swamp, where the volcano is situated. While some of these attempts have been feeble and inefficient, others have been well organized and equipped, and led by men of experience and fixedness of purpose. Judge White had an observatory which he could place in the tree-tops to guide him in the right course."

STONING A RAILROAD TRAIN.

The Chicago *Journal* of Saturday evening last says: "Conductor E. A. Bross, of the Geneva and St. Charles Express, North-western Road, did one of those impromptu good things last evening which has made him a popular and prominent official. As his train going west was about halfway between Elmhurst and Lombard a stone came crashing through one of the coach windows, striking Mr. Leroy, a citizen of Lombard, and a member of the firm of Hyatt & Leroy, of Chicago, upon the forehead, making an ugly wound. The flying glass had scarcely settled before the signal to the engineer to 'stop' was given, and with equal dispatch was pursuit of the offender begun. Foremost in the chase, with the pledge from the conductor that he would hold the train, was James O. Brien, of Geneva, long associated with the Geneva passenger train, and he it was who first overhauled the offender. If at any moment he might have faltered in the long run of more than half a mile through plowed ground and mud, he had only to look back into the faces of Col. Shearman, of Elgin; James Goortner, Esq., of Geneva, and his train companions, Tinkham and Sisley, with others, to take courage and know that they were bringing up the rear with a determination that knew no failure. The captured young desperado confessed to the act, and gave his name as Henry Avliss, aged fifteen, residing at Oak Park. He said that his father was dead, and that he happened in the particular locality looking for work. He was given into the care of Col. Vallette, at Wheaton, who delivered him to the Sheriff of Du Page County, John Klein, in whose charge he awaits the action of the railroad company."

DR. SAMUEL G. HOWE.

The following letter in behalf of the King and the people of Greece has been received by J. M. Rodocanachi, Esq., Greek Consul in Boston, and has been appropriately acknowledged by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, }
ATHENS, Feb. 19, 1876. }

To the Consul of H. M. George I., King of the Greeks, in Boston:

SIR: The death of Dr. Howe, one of the most ardent and distinguished Philhellenes, whose name has been identified with the regeneration of Greece, caused not only to me, but to all the members of the Greek Government, the most profound sorrow and emotion. The same sentiment has been shared and manifested on this occasion by the press and people of Greece, who have thus borne a worthy testimony to the gratitude and appreciation which the country undoubtedly owes to the departed Philhellene, old in years, but always young in fervor and enthusiasm. Dr. Howe came to our country in his youth during the great struggle of 1821. Having then taken part in the conflict which gave freedom to our nation, he did not hesitate in his advanced age to revisit the soil of Greece during the Cretan struggle of 1866, returning, after an interval of forty years, to bring relief and comfort to the hungry and naked women and children of the heroic island. For these reasons, entirely approving the graceful manner in which, at the funeral of the distinguished Philhellene, you, as the official representative of Greece, gave expression to the national feeling for his death, we beg you to communicate more distinctly to his family the profound sorrow of the Greek Government for the loss of so eminent a man, making known to them also the sympathy evinced by the people of Greece in the bereavement sustained by them.

A. A. KONTOSTAVLOS,
Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

PANAMA AND PACIFIC MAIL.

The Executive Committee of the Panama Board of Directors met yesterday at the office of the company in Nassau street, and passed a resolution that from this date all freights for San Francisco and Southern and Central American ports shall be charged local rates. The Panama officials state that new attachments have been issued by them against the coal supplies and other property of the Pacific Mail Company in San Francisco on its claim of $400,000, and that arrangements to furnish necessary bonds on attachments against the ships were completed.

PAINFUL FANATICISM.

PRACTICES OF THE PENITENTES.

HOW THEY TORTURE THEMSELVES IN SOUTHERN COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO.

From the Denver (Col.) News, April 16.

Many of our readers have heard of the Order of Penitentes, but few, perhaps, are aware how strong it is in Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico, especially among the poorer and more ignorant classes. There are, however, among the members of this order men of real culture. A gentleman who had been spending a few weeks a short distance south of Trinidad, and as far south as Las Vegas, and who arrived from there last evening, furnishes some novel and interesting facts about these fanatical people.

The order, as its name would imply, is religious in its character. It was introduced, it is believed, by some of the early missionaries, members of the order of "Flagellants," whose creed was identical with that of the "Penitentes," both believing that by acute bodily suffering they atoned for and condoned all their sins, past and future, besides laying up treasure sufficient to exalt them to a dignified position in heaven. Now, however, either the Penitentes have deviated from the traditions of the fathers, or the Church has effected a change of base as regards them; certain it is that the two institutions are at variance, and the dignitaries of the Church have vainly exerted all of their immense power and influence in attempts to suppress the Penitentes, showing by their failure the strength of the latter; for in this country, among the Mexicans, the voice of the Padre is powerful. These folks have officers, chief of whom appears to be one who officiates as chaplain and master of ceremonies; the members are sworn to secrecy, and compelled to pass through a terrible ordeal on being initiated, and have to take part in the public penitential ceremonies yearly. After undergoing the penance (more or less severe as prescribed by the chief) for a certain number of years, (three or four,) each member is exempt, and thenceforward acts as attendant on, or punisher of, those who are still "in the valley."

With the season of Lent comes the suffering of the Penitente, and unless he be of those who have been purified through much tribulation, severe punishment is prescribed, which is done in this wise: The presiding officer of the lodge takes a seat in a room alone and blindfolded. To him comes the Penitente, crawling on his knees, shrouded from head to foot, and blindfolded; confesses his offenses and hears his sentence—a sentence from which there is no appeal, although there is no doubt that in many cases it sends the poor wretch to meet death by the most horrible tortures. The penitential ceremonies were begun this year, as every year, on Ash Wednesday, and were continued through the entire Lenten season until Good Friday, when they culminated and ended at midnight.

Our informant details the proceedings of one day—Wednesday last—which will serve as a sample. The scene was on the bank of a little arroyo, between two barren hills. In a flat-roofed adobe house is the lodge-room. On the opposite side of the creek, or arroyo, was a solitary house, with a cross in front. A few hundred yards farther up the creek was another large cross. Parties of Mexicans, mostly women, were grouped about, seated on the ground. Three or four Americans were seated around on stones and fences. An even dozen crosses were lying on the ground in front of the house. A sound of music, of a most execrable sort, was heard inside the house, and two men, one playing a fife, and the other, a sort of priest, chanting, in lugubrious voice, something in Latin, supposed to be prayers. These two moved out across the arroyo to where were assembled the Mexicans, who dropped into a prostrate position on the ground, in which attitude they remained until the "chaplain," or priest, had finished the prayers, when everybody kissed the ground and arose. All then formed into a rude line or procession, and walked in a zigzag course, toward the furthest cross, stopping at intervals to prostrate themselves and kiss the ground. These took up their position about the cross.

Then another fifer, and another priest, and a man bearing an image of the crucifixion, came out of the lone house, followed by fourteen penitentes, each one accompanied by an attendant. The penitentes were nearly naked, the only thing in the shape of clothing being a cloth over the head and face and a sort of Indian breech-clout. The appearance of each was that of abject debasement. Crouching alongside their attendants, with heads nearly touching the ground, they creep to the crosses. One end of each of these is lifted by an attendant, the penitente lies flat on his face, and a cross is laid across each one of the twelve, the other two being bound hand and foot so securely that it is only possible for them to move an inch or two at a step. In this position they remain while prayers are chanted; then they rise, each man takes the end of a heavy cross upon his shoulder, and they start on the march. The men, worn by pain and privation, seem as if they would drop from sheer exhaustion. Every few yards the procession would halt and the attendants would take the crosses until the penitentes could be face down in the dirt, when the crosses would be laid across the naked bodies. After a little mummery the miserable fanatics started on their march. They finally reached the big cross, and, after going around it and depositing their loads, they prostrated themselves on the ground with their heads nearly touching the cross. At this juncture everybody in the assemblage lay down and stretched himself or herself out full length. With exactly the same ceremony their steps were finally retraced. On arrival at the house the crosses are thrown down, and the penitentes and their attendants re-enter the lodge-room.

In the interval our informant says he strolled off some distance, where he found an adobe house, the door of which was open. He entered, hat in hand, and, passing through one room, came to a large apartment destitute of furniture, with sand floor and whitewashed walls. A sort of altar, covered with a black cloth, stood in one end of the room, and images of the crucifixion and the Virgin and child were placed against the wall. This is the room where they flagellate themselves, and, as ghastly proof of it, the gentleman noticed that the white walls were speckled by a thousand crimson splashes of blood, thrown against it from the whips with which they torture themselves.

Returning to the lodge-room the gentleman discovered that the second act was just opening. As before, a fifer, priest, and image-bearer emerged first, followed by the penitentes, each one carrying a whip. These whips were made from the dried leaves of the soap weed. This material, when woven into thongs, makes a terrible scourge. With each step each penitente struck himself with the whip across the naked back. The blows were very regular—right, left, right, left—and in a few moments the whip-lashes were crimson with blood. For three miles these self-torturers walked and whipped themselves, though toward the last they were too weak from pain and loss of blood to wield the scourges with any force.

The third act is described as even more revolting and barbarous than the first and second. Again a fifer, a priest, and an image-bearer came out of the lodge-room, and behind them came a penitente with a heavy cross shaped like that upon which Christ suffered crucifixion, fastened to his back and outstretched hands. Two men, carrying whips, appeared, and, as the cross-bearer stepped away slowly, these fellows gave him two hard licks around the body for every step he took. To make the cruelty more, the executioners aimed each blow of the whip a half inch or so lower, so that by the time they got through, the flesh was cut and torn and hung in shreds and patches, and the blood streamed down the dusky-colored legs. The poor man walked to the furthest cross and back.

ILLICIT DISTILLERIES IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, April 21.—The United States Marshals have been active of late in arresting persons suspected of manufacturing crooked whisky. Those taken into custody belong to a class called "Moonshiners," termed such because they distill "the crooked" by the light of Luna. In the main, they are a very poor and ignorant class, who make the liquor principally for their own use. Eight of this class have been brought to this city for trial. All are desperate and will fight very readily. In one case Deputy United States Marshal Adair and a posse of soldiers left Lebanon for Brush Creek, Green County, to capture John Sweeney and his sons, illicit distillers and desperate characters. When they arrived at Sweeney's house they found him and his sons gone, and started back to Lebanon. After going a short distance they were fired upon by the Sweeneys, who were in ambush. The posse turned upon the fugitives and pursued them into the mountains. None of the party were injured by the shooting. Deputy Marshal Berry, in attempting to arrest some of Sweeney's family, was fired on in like manner and badly wounded. Several days ago Joel D. Clayburne, special United States bailiff, arrested an illicit distiller, named Gent, in Allen County. While escorting him along the road with two aids, he was attacked by a party of twelve men, fired upon, and compelled to give up his prisoner in order to make good his own escape and save his life and the lives of his aids.

CAPT. JACK'S BODY.

A correspondent of the Salem (Oregon) *Mercury*, writing from Fort Klamath, says: "The fact that Capt. Jack's grave sunk down last Summer created considerable discussion, and, to put all speculation at rest, the grave was opened a few days ago. Strange to say, nothing but an empty rude pine box was found in the grave. The opinion is now that the bodies of Jack and the other Indians hanged with him were taken East, preserved in alcohol shortly after the Indians suffered death, and that they will be heard of again as mummies on exhibition at the Centennial display in the City of Philadelphia."

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The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinée at 1:30.—Il Barbiere di Seviglia—Mlle. Belocca, Mr. Tom Karl. Evening—Philharmonic Concert.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pique—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Twins—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon. Matinée.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Ferreol—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Henry V.—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. C. B. Bishop. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE.—Brass—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison. Matinée.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. E. L. Davenport. Matinée.
BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Dundreary Married and Settled.—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Matinée—Our American Cousin.
WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.
EAGLE THEATRE.—Songs, Dances, Drama, Farce. Matinée.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—(Pantomime).—Mr. Robert Fraser.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings.
SCHAUS ART GALLERY.—"Penelope;" Cabanel's new picture.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities. Matinée.
PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment. Matinée.
STEINWAY HALL.—Theodore Thomas' Symphony Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWSPAPER.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a special weekly edition for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

Having made ample arrangements for securing the earliest and fullest reports of meetings, conventions, and other occurrences of political interest, we shall, during the Presidential Canvass, publish the most detailed and accurate information regarding the progress of the campaign to be found in any New-York paper. We shall aim at giving a fair and impartial account of the movements of current politics without respect to the partisan or personal interests which may be involved.

In addition to a comprehensive summary of political events, subscribers to our Campaign Edition will obtain a complete review of the general news from all parts of the World, rearranged and specially prepared for this edition.

The New-York Times is a Republican newspaper, and will, during the ensuing canvass, steadfastly maintain the established principles of that Party. It will support the regular nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, and do its share in securing their triumphant election in November. Regarding the success of the Republican Party as an object of the very highest importance, all its influence will be thrown on the side of that policy of fidelity to national pledges, of rigid and discriminating economy in the public service, and of thorough administrative reform, to which the party stands committed. While perfectly ready to recognize the existence of abuses which have crept into our system of party management, and of administrative faults which have been allowed to develop through a prolonged period of power, The Times will steadfastly oppose all attempts to reform the party by splitting it into a number of jarring factions, and thereby insuring a period of Democratic supremacy. It would be false to its history and its traditions were it to cease to have confidence in the honest zeal for public virtue which animates the great body of Republican voters. The movement in favor of reform in all the departments of our public service dates its origin from the assaults of The Times upon the corruption of the Tammany Ring, which, begun and carried on amid the most discouraging circumstances, were finally crowned with brilliant success. In all its struggles in the cause of judicial, legislative, and administrative reform, The Times has steadily maintained that the voice of the people only needed a fair chance of making itself heard to pronounce, with emphasis, on the side of honest and pure government. There has been no time during the last ten years at which that position could be more confidently held than at present. No artificial obstacles can interfere with the ultimate supremacy of those elevated principles which animate the great majority of the membership of the Republican Party, and The Times will regard it as an inevitable result of existing political forces that the Cincinnati nominee should be a man earnestly and honestly identified with all the noblest characteristics and most progressive tendencies of his party. The Times will look to the National Republican Convention as the only body either authorized or qualified to declare the candidates and the platform of the Republican Party.

TERMS.

The Campaign Edition of The New-York Times will be furnished in clubs to mail subscribers for the six months beginning with the first week in May for the sum of Fifty Cents. All copies sent to the same Post Office to be mailed to one address.

The Legislature will probably adjourn in a fortnight. The date fixed by the Assembly is likely to prove a little too early, but there is no reason why both houses should not be able to make a creditable disposal of all necessary business by the end of the first week in May. As Senator Robertson remarked there are not more than a dozen bills whose consideration would not be as timely a year hence as to-day. In the really important measures awaiting legislative treatment, New-York City has a vital interest. The jobbery and intrigue of the closing rush inseparable from any legislative session will concentrate around these bills. It is useless to trust to the corrective influences of public opinion to defeat corrupt strategems, which must be fought on the spot and at the moment. Men of character in both houses must remember that their own reputation as well as that of their party is concerned in the nature of the record which this Legislature leaves behind it.

It is perhaps natural that the *Tribune* should fail to see that George H. Pendleton's character has been injured by the exposure of his disreputable conduct in the triple character of claim agent, railroad President, and Trustee, or that Mr. Blaine can be in the slightest degree damaged by maintaining silence about the charges made in connection with Union Pacific and other railroad bonds. The *Tribune* evidently thinks that politicians, like newspapers, can survive the loss of reputation, and that a man may be elected President of the United States while suspected of being a corrupt jobber, just as easily as a "great moral organ" can be edited under the directions of Jay Gould. The people have, fortunately, very decided views on both these points, which are not exactly those of the *Tribune*.

The price of silver in London at the date of the latest advices by mail was 53½ pence. In the interval, as we learn from the cable, it rose to 54 pence, and yesterday fell again to 53⅛ pence. Multiplying the above figures by two, we have a fair basis of comparison with the fluctuations of the gold premium. Silver has ranged within the fortnight from 107 to 108, and back to 106¼. During the same period gold has ranged at New-York from 113½ to 112¾. The difference between extremes is 1¾ for silver and ¾ only for the greenback. Applying the same method of measurement for the whole period of five and a half years from September, 1870, to the present time, we find that silver has varied from as high as 60 pence down to 52 pence per ounce, or from 120 to 104. The premium on gold during the same period has not risen above 19⅛, or fallen below 6⅛; so that by the actual test of five and a half years' experience we have in the greenback dollar a thing which has varied less in market value, tested by gold, than the 412.8 grains of silver with which it is proposed to replace it! No wonder that Senator Bogy and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* are opening their eyes to the advantages of the silver dollar as a poultice for the "debtor class" and a caustic for the bondholder.

By the persistency of the Republican members of the House of Representatives, the Democrats have been compelled to relinquish, in part, their infamous methods of secret investigation. The resolution to authorize an inquiry into the circumstances connected with Secretary Bristow's responsibility for the release of the seized bark *Mary Merritt* was before the House. A motion that the proceedings be public was offered. The Democrats were in consternation. They favor the dark-lantern business, but dare not defend it. They resisted the motion at every step, and were specially clamorous that there should be no roll-call on its final passage. But they could not gag the House, and, rather than go on the record as favoring a secret investigation into the character of one of the highest officials of the Government, the mass of them voted for an open session, or ran away. The motion prevailed, and the inquiry will be openly conducted.

There is no reason why all the investigations, now in progress at the capital should not be as open as that ordered in the *Mary Merritt* case. The iniquity of these star-chamber proceedings was strikingly illustrated in the slander which was circulated against Secretary Bristow a few days since. An idle gossip, Bartley by name, testified before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice that he had heard somebody say that Suit, a Kentucky distiller, had paid a large sum to Mr. Bristow to secure the release of his distillery. Suit and the Kentucky revenue officials indignantly deny that there ever was any such seizure, and Suit declares that he has not been in business for years. Yet the original falsehood, as laid before the secret committee, was instantly put into circulation. And it was not until the outraged Secretary demanded to be heard that the Chairman, Mr. Caulfield, admitted that there was not even a suspicion against him, and that Bartley's stuff was not worth the consideration of the committee.

Commissioner Davenport's testimony before Mr. Caulfield's committee yesterday, was cut short by business in the House, but several important points were brought out, nevertheless. It appears that President Grant was asked to look into the work on which Mr. Davenport was engaged, as long ago as 1871, before the last Presidential nominations had been made. The suggestion that the appropriation for detecting and punishing election frauds might be used for the payment of the costs of that work originated with Mr. Davenport. The President accepted his view of the case, and it was subsequently indorsed by Attorney General Akerman and his successor, Mr. Williams. It appears, therefore, that a plan for securing an honest vote in New-York City—for the first time in many years—was carried out by Davenport, and was partly paid for out of money appropriated for such a purpose, if not for this special purpose. The President, before he was renominated, gave the proposition to disburse money for this work his general approval. How far beyond this the President's responsibility in the matter extended does not yet appear. But the simple statement here made effectually disposes of the portentous nonsense in which the affair was first enveloped. There was no "corruption fund," no "bribery," and no illegal diversion of the public money.

THE SOUTH IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

If there are any politicians of either party who suppose that the feelings which were deeply stirred by the war that ended eleven years since have been wholly laid at rest, and that they will not influence the Presidential campaign, on the first stages of which we have already entered, we are entirely sure that they will find themselves greatly mistaken. Happily, those feelings are much less earnest than they were in the few years immediately succeeding the surrender at Appomattox. There is no longer any question of policy directly affecting the South. The reconstruction laws have served their purpose. Every State whose people sought to sever the ties that bound them to the Union has resumed its full constitutional relations to the other States, its share in the National Government, and its power to deal with those questions which are not by the national Constitution withdrawn from its hands. Those measures which were supplementary to the Reconstruction laws, and which were designed to maintain undisturbed the rights conferred by the latest amendments to the Constitution, have either been partially repealed or have received so distinct an interpretation from the Supreme Court as to leave their scope and operation no longer open for discussion. Nevertheless, it would be the part of a short-sighted prophet to predict that, as the people of the United States have before them no propositions relating to the issues of the war, they will cast their votes without reference to the way they felt concerning the great war. They will not have to express any opinion by their votes; but they will have an opportunity to express a strong feeling, and they will not avoid it.

That the native whites of the South will vote without reference to the war is what no one expects. Those amiable organs of the Democratic Party which have been accusing the Republicans of "kindling the embers of the war" because they wished to exclude Jefferson Davis from an amnesty bill, understand that the Democratic candidates will not suffer among the Southern whites by any amount of such ember-kindling. They would not attempt to deny that the sympathies of this class are with the party which opposed first the war, then the measures necessary to carry on the war, and then the logical consequences of the war; and not, under any circumstances, with the Republican Party. Nor is this feeling confined in its expression to mere voting. Our correspondent in South Carolina, the other day, explaining why the Southern Republicans wanted a candidate for President who could be elected, declared that it was because a Democratic victory in the next canvass would destroy the Republican Party in the South, and compel the Republican leaders to leave that section. We are reluctantly compelled to believe that this declaration is true. The Southern whites will not tolerate, if they can help it, men who have made themselves prominent in the Republican movement, and this passionate prejudice is nearly as strong against those who are entirely unconnected with misgovernment in the States as against the worst of the "carpet-baggers." We know that there are exceptions to this state of things. Gov. Chamberlain, for instance, commands the support and approval of many Southerners. But if Gov. Chamberlain should ever turn up as a Republican politician under a Democratic administration which did not need his help, he would find that South Carolina was a very uncomfortable quarter to live in.

We are willing to make all proper allowance for exaggeration in the reports which reach the North touching the Southern feeling toward Republicans, and we insist that this feeling must wear off as time passes. But, as yet, there is no disputing the intensity and vigor with which the Southern whites are opposed to all Republicans and all Republicanism. It was, perhaps, inevitable that so long and bitter a contest, followed by such a complete social revolution, should leave traces as deep as those now to be seen in the Southern feeling; and it is not to be denied that there has been only too much to provoke resentment since the war closed. But whatever we may think of the cause or the remedy for the sentiment which exists, it would be foolish to ignore it.

Nor do we presume that any one will deny that the feeling to which we have referred would be stimulated rather than appeased by a Democratic victory. Such a result would be regarded by the Southern whites as removing all check upon the gratification of their resentments. If they should undertake by indirect means to prevent the negroes from voting, to break up the organization of the Republican Party, to discourage the extension of Republican ideas, and to make residence in the South undesirable for men taking an active part in Republican politics, they would understand that there would be no interference on the part of the Federal Administration. More than this, they would interpret a Democratic victory as evidence that the majority of the people of the country sympathized with them in their animosities, for no one can watch the indications of Southern sentiment without seeing that the Southern whites regard their plans and desires as the most important element in the Presidential canvass. They will judge everything by these, and they do not care in the least for Democratic success, except as it shall affect these. We have made no secret, for a long time of our conviction that the Republican policy toward the South could and should be changed for the better; but we confess that we do not look for any improvement in the political situation at the South from the election of a Democratic President. We cannot see in what regard it would not be rendered worse.

POOR STUFF FOR DOLLARS.

The people of the United States are now beginning to use coins of silver for small change, after having had nothing better than paper scraps for fourteen years. We need not repeat that we consider silver a much better material than paper for this kind of money, but our desire for silver stops at the fifty-cent piece. We have read and re-read Senator Sherman's speech in favor of the silver dollar, in hopes of finding a reason for the issue of that coin, but we cannot discover even a plausible pretext. Reasons against this new experiment with our money are plenty enough, but for reasons in favor of it we vainly search.

The richest deposit of silver yet discovered was found a little more than a year ago in Nevada. The outlay of a single dollar for labor and the necessary machinery produces from the "bonanza" a quantity of silver which sells for several dollars in any part of the world. Is it seriously proposed, in order that the proprietors of this enormous mineral wealth may sell silver at almost as high a price now as it commanded before the discovery was made, that the Government of the United States shall step in and prevent the metal from dropping any lower? We are compelled to believe that the affirmative answer to the question we have put must be given. The richest men in the United States are asking the charity of the Government—asking the Government to insure them against a further fall in the price of silver! We find even a man of the high standing of Senator Sherman saying in his speech of the 10th inst., "I have always supported the policy of encouraging the production of iron, wool, and fabrics. Why not also of silver?"

A writer in the *Territorial Enterprise*, a newspaper printed in Nevada, complains that the proposed law fails to allow the owner of silver to take it to the mint and have it coined into dollars and handed back to him. "I cannot believe," says this writer, "that Senators Jones and Sharon will quietly submit to such an evasion of their efforts to benefit the leading industry of our State, *nor can they be hoodwinked*." We are of opinion that there is great deal of hoodwinking about this silver-dollar business. We have not heard of any man or newspaper, not interested in the production of silver and not of inflationist tendencies, who favors the issue of silver dollars, Senator Sherman excepted. If the Government is to help any one in these times, when the Treasury and the people are so poor, it should not be the proprietors of the Nevada silver mines.

Senator Sherman's speech abounds in excellent reasons why, having once replaced our fractional currency with silver, we should have nothing further to do with that metal as money. England excepted, nearly every nation in Europe is at present in more or less trouble about silver. The bonds and stocks of the Austrians, the interest on which is paid in silver, have fallen within a year from eight to fifteen per cent. in all the foreign markets. None of the specie-paying nations will consent to coin silver freely, some refusing altogether to coin it, and the others coining only a trifling sum in proportion to the amount offered. Without going into causes, or speculating about the future, the fact is that silver at the present time cannot be used in Europe or America as a circulating medium without the most elaborate artificial restrictions to keep its value as money above its value as bullion. Any European nation which should now permit the unrestricted coinage of silver would be guilty of debasing its coin. This, in truth, is a state of things which never existed before, but, nevertheless, it exists now, and is puzzling political economists the world over. Senator Sherman himself seems to comprehend the gravity of the business he has undertaken when he says that his projected dollar "presents the most difficult question in political science." Is the Congress of the United States as at present constituted prepared to settle this or any other question in political science, difficult or otherwise? Congress may with perfect safety let this silver question alone. There is work enough before the American people to restore the legal-tender promises of their Government to the value of the gold coins which regulated the purchasing power of our currency in 1861. This task may be made much more difficult by issuing silver dollars, but cannot, while silver is exposed to the influences which have cheapened it to such an astonishing degree within a year, be made easier by a more extended use of that metal. The quality which fits a substance for employment as money is stability of value. That quality silver certainly does not at the present time possess. We may safely use it for small change, but further than that we experiment with it at our peril.

A QUESTION OF NATIONAL HONOR.

Since public attention on both sides of the Atlantic has been drawn to the probable disposition of the surplus which will be left after the proceeds of the Geneva award shall have been distributed to actual claimants, it is worth while to look at the bearings of a somewhat similar case. What is known as the Simonoseki affair was by no means creditable to the Western nations engaged in it. The share of Geat Britain in that business was particularly discreditable. We have not yet adjusted our part of the responsibility with any honor to the Government nor with any satisfaction to our people. If the indemnity paid to the United States were a trust fund, we have yet an unexpended balance which does not belong to us, but Great Britain has coolly appropriated several hundred thousand dollars which were never held for any claimant.

In the Summer of 1863, while the Empire of Japan was yet in the throes of the civil war which resulted in establishing the sovereignty of the Mikado and the destruction of the feudal system, an American merchant steamer attempted to pass through the Straits of Simonoseki into the Inland Sea. The straits were held by one of the feudal Barons, or Daimios, and had not been declared navigable to foreign commerce. For all intents and purposes, the passage was like a river, under the absolute control of the native or national, authorities.

The Prince or Baron whose feudal authority extended over this passage fired on the steamer while it lay at anchor. In great dismay, the vessel was hurried out of the straits, and the skipper made his way to the open sea by another passage. The owners of this craft, though unharmed by shot or shell, made out a bill of damages which is to this day regarded as a curiosity of commerce. It amounted to ten thousand dollars, divided into the three following items: "Loss of time by being obliged to go through an unknown and circuitous passage to reach the open sea, $1,500; loss of freight and passengers through not being able to reach Nagasaki, whither the vessel was bound, estimated at $6,500; consideration, to be distributed among the officers and crew as recompense for the deadly peril to which they were subjected, $2,000." About two weeks after this a French gun-boat, anchored in the straits, was fired at and seriously injured, and about the same time the Dutch frigate *Medusa* was also fired upon from the forts, but without receiving any damage. The frigate returned the fire, and silenced one battery and drove off the fleet of the enemy. Some such result followed a collision which took place about the same time between two French war vessels and the fleet and batteries of the Japanese.

It should be understood that the American steamer, the *Pembroke*, was knowingly in forbidden waters. Claims for damage were, however, laid before the Japanese Government, and the case was taken under consideration. But, as soon as the news reached Yokohoma, the American man-of-war *Wyoming* was despatched to the scene of outrage. With sailor-like promptness, Commander McDougal sunk one of the Japanese vessels, blew up another, silenced the forts, and returned to Yokohama with the consciousness that he had amply maintained the honor of the flag of his country. Pending negotiations for the payment of a pecuniary indemnity by the National Government of Japan, which disavowed the lawless action of Prince Chosiu, the British Government entered the affair with great vigor. Only American, French, and Dutch vessels had been concerned in this unpleasant business. The British Government had the same interest in the matter that the Spanish or Russian might have had. As the British representative put it, with more coolness than attention to grammar, "Unless for the purpose of vindicating our right of passage, I am not aware of any detriment sustained to our commerce and navigation in this country by this temporary obstruction." What he meant to say was that Great Britain had no interest in this business except to vindicate the right of passage.

However, under the leadership of a British Admiral, a fleet was collected at Yokohama and sent against the Simonoseki forts in August, 1864. This fleet consisted of nine British, four Dutch, and three French ships of war. The United States was represented by a small chartered steamer carrying one gun, an officer, and a party of men from the *Jamestown*. What the *Wyoming* had spared this marine force literally blew out of water. The Prince Chosiu was effectually pulverized. In course of time the affair, which was then in process of settlement, was compromised by the agreement of the now centralized Government of Japan to pay three millions of dollars. This sum was actually paid in successive installments, the United States receiving, first and last, $750,000, which, after deducting the amount of damages demanded by the owners of the *Pembroke*, and the expense incurred by our Navy, and adding interest earned, now amounts to more than a million of dollars. The British Government, having sustained no damage whatever, and not having any claim of indemnity to settle, nevertheless received its share of the pecuniary indemnity, the whole amount being divided equally among the four powers concerned. After deducting a sum supposed to cover the actual damage sustained by France, the Netherlands, and the United States, Great Britain received about $650,000 for her share of the "indemnity," and the United States, after paying all expenses, had a balance of more than $700,000 left.

If this money was a trust fund, why is the unexpended balance not paid over? What moral right have we to keep the whole amount, when we have admittedly disbursed less than $50,000 on the account for which this money was paid by Japan? And if there should be any sensitiveness in England as to the disposition of the surplus of the Geneva award, why should there not be some as to the pocketing of the Japanese indemnity, which was no indemnity at all? The dealings of the United States and Great Britain with Japan simply show that it is no easier for nations to maintain absolute and honorable faith with each other than it is for individuals. Great Britain had no concern in the affair which cost Japan so dearly. The Congress of the United States is to-day quibbling about returning to Japan our unexpended balance of the exacted indemnity, hampered by impertinent conditions.

DRAINING THE TREASURY.

Day before yesterday the thirteen regular readers of the *World* experienced the unaccustomed shock of finding in its columns not only a real telegraphic dispatch, but one which the editor unhesitatingly asserted to be of enormous importance. The dispatch set forth, in double-leaded type, the frightful charge that President Grant had drained the United States Treasury in order to carry the elections of 1871, 1872, and 1875, in this City. This appalling news was treated in three distinct ways. It was first shrieked in a series of head-lines, which must have exhausted the entire stock of display type in the office. Then the charge was reiterated with minuteness and judicial calmness in the body of the dispatch, and finally a double-leaded leader, written in "superb English," and embellished by a neat reference to Lord Clive, expressed the horror with which the editor was filled at the bare idea of dishonesty. The thirteen readers were thus startled by the head-lines, astonished by the substance of the charge, and affected to tears by the editorial comments. So great was the effect thus produced, that it is understood that the advisability of printing an extra edition was seriously discussed, and nothing but the failure to obtain two additional auctioneers' advertisements prevented the adoption of this bold design.

The exact sum which the *World* accused President Grant of having unlawfully spent was $32,000. Naturally, $32,000 seems an enormous, and indeed an almost incalculable, sum in the *World* office. Still, there was, perhaps, a little exaggeration in the assertion that by the payment of this money to Mr. Davenport the Federal Treasury had been "drained." There is good authority for believing that since the year 1871, when this process of drainage began, there has never been at any one time less than $32,500 in the Treasury. Hence, the Treasury was not literally "drained," and inasmuch as it may be conceded that no President has a right to steal $32,000, or even a lesser sum, the *World* might have afforded to omit its rhetorical reference to drainage.

That the money in question was paid from the secret service fund by order of the President to Mr. Davenport, who was a Federal officer charged with the duty of preventing illegal voting in this City, the *World* was entirely convinced, inasmuch as the alleged fact was said to have been testified to by ex-Attorney General Williams. Hitherto the *World* has been strongly of the opinion that Mr. Williams was a felon who had openly committed the shameful and atrocious crime of driving in a landaulet, and was hence presumably a robber and murderer, with manifest tendencies toward arson and bigamy. In point of fact, Mr. Williams did not say anything of the sort, but even if he had, the weight which the *World* suddenly proposed to attach to his veracity was rather inconsistent with its previous estimate of his character. Mr. Williams did state that money had been paid to Mr. Davenport, but neither he nor any one else except the *World* has intimated that the President did anything in connection with the matter which was not perfectly legal and just.

If Mr. Davenport expended no more than $32,000 in preventing frauds on the ballot-box during a period of four years, he certainly did a valuable work at an unexpectedly small cost. It is, however, the opinion in the *World* office that his original crime of preventing repeaters from devoting the whole of election day to the service of the Democratic Party by voting in every district in the City, was made still blacker by his failure to pay the costs out of his own pocket. Mr. Jeremy Diddler is strongly inclined to think that a man who does not steal his own clothes and beg his own dinner is essentially corrupt at heart, and would not scruple to drain the Federal Treasury at the first convenient moment. As yet no sufficient evidence has been produced to show that Mr. Davenport practices this sort of economy, and hence, according to the *World*, he must be a bad man, and all payments made to him for his services to the Government must be in the nature of an illegal drainage of the Treasury.

The *World's* charge against President Grant, when stripped of its already refuted falsehoods, amounts to this: That the Government actually paid the expenses lawfully incurred by its own agent in carrying out the work which he was employed to do. This is precisely what the Government has done in regard to Gen. Sherman and every other officer in its military or civil service. In other words, it has paid Mr. Davenport what was legally due to him. That any man outside of Bloomingdale Asylum could for a moment fancy that any shadow of censure attached to President Grant or any one else concerned in so perfectly legitimate a transaction would be incredible, had not the editor of the *World* proved on Thursday morning the hitherto unsuspected extent of his capacity for making himself ridiculous. Even the *Tribune* scoffed at the braying of its Democratic ally, and if the thirteen readers of the *World* who have been so violently forced to inspect a ridiculous mare's nest do not abandon that unhappy journal, it will be because the trunk manufacturer, to whom they are bound by contract, insists upon receiving the *World* in preference to a larger newspaper, which would not accurately fit the interior of his trunks.

THE NEW POSTAL BILL.

It would be a great disappointment if the House, in the multitude of its delays, should neglect to pass the Senate bill fixing the rate on third-class postal matter. That bill evidently contains the only relief now possible. Its defeat, late in the session, would continue the rates of which so much complaint is made until another session of Congress. The bill, as it finally left the Senate, was not fairly understood. By its provisions, third-class mail matter is defined as follows: Pamphlets, occasional publications, regular publications primarily devoted to advertising purposes or for free circulation or for circulation at nominal rates, prices-current, catalogues, annuals, hand-bills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books—bound or unbound, book-manuscripts, proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples, merchandise, sample-cards, phonographic paper, letter-envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain or ornamental paper, photographic representations, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and other matter which may be declared mailable by law, and not otherwise provided for. This classification is full. It embraces a great variety of interests. It is further provided that packages of third-class matter shall not exceed four pounds in weight. The rate of postage is fixed at one cent for each ounce or fractional part thereof. The postage on third-class matter shall be prepaid. But the sender of any article or package may put his or her name and address on the wrapper, with a brief description, if desired, of the inclosure; and in case the stamps affixed are insufficient to pay the postage, the sender may be notified of that fact so that the deficiency may be collected, if possible; but in case the sender is not known, and the deficiency of stamps appears to be an inadvertence, the package shall be forwarded, and the receiver shall pay double the amount of the postage remaining unpaid. Transient newspapers and magazines are subject to all these rules, except that they shall pay at the rate of one cent for every three ounces or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each two additional ounces, or fractional part thereof.

The great objection raised to the rate of one cent an ounce on printed matter, as fixed by the last Congress, was that it virtually excluded transient printed matter from the mails. There was also some complaint by seedsmen and persons engaged in business which required the frequent mailing of catalogues and trade circulars. The bill now in the House gives us a lower rate of postage on transient newspapers and magazines than ever before granted to the public. A paper weighing three ounces or less, can be sent anywhere in the United States for one cent. One weighing five ounces can be sent for two cents; and the average magazine will cost only three cents for transmission. At present, an ordinary newspaper requires two cents postage, a "triple sheet" costs four cents, and magazines usually cost seven, eight, and nine cents. So far as this class of mail matter is concerned, the new bill offers a liberal reduction. It must be said, in answer to the complaints of those who are interested in the circulation of printed matter which is intended solely for advertising purposes, that their unsealed circulars, pamphlets, and catalogues cannot come within the definition of "newspapers or magazines." They are essentially mercantile matter, and should not be classed with publications on which an excessive rate of postage could be called "a tax on knowledge." Since merchandise and samples are retained as third-class matter, paying rates which somewhat approximate to those charged by express companies, it is only fair that this miscellaneous classification should include printed matter which was never regarded as privileged. Sealed circulars, it should be borne in mind, receive the same care and handling in the mails that letters do.

It is possible that the time will come when merchandise will only pass through the mails in a classification of its own. There is no pretense, so far as we know, that this class of mail matter is in any way privileged or that it should not pay its own way. This cannot be said of any of the other varieties of articles now recognized as mailable. It is a concession to what is almost an unauthorized demand, that dry goods, groceries, and hardware should be admitted into the mails at any rate. They are left there for the benefit of those who are entirely shut off from other facilities, or for the convenience of those who wish to send a small package at a moderate rate. It was never intended that the postal service should do a general freighting business, and, under the circumstances, one cent an ounce is not an exorbitant price for postage on merchandise. The plan of fixing a sliding scale of rates, proportioned as to distance, has been abandoned. This complicated scheme, while it might have encouraged the dissemination of information relating to the geographical limits of the Republic, would have been an insufferable nuisance to postal officials, as well as to senders of third-class matter. As it is, a four-pound package of merchandise may be sent anywhere in the United States at the rate of one cent an ounce. Our people dislike intricate rules and regulations in public affairs, as well as in private business. The simpler the better for any schedule of rates, and it may be very well suggested that a uniform rate of one cent for every three ounces of transient printed matter, or fractional part thereof, would be better than that now proposed. Nevertheless, as before said, the bill as it stands, while it may be objectionable to some special interests, is all that can now be expected. Its passage by the House will meet with popular approval.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mayor Charles F. Evans, of Reading, is talked of for Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

A Vermont paper urges Hon. C. W. Willard for Governor. Other candidates are E. P. Walton and B. D. Harris.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* says, that a more obnoxious vote than Senator Key's, on the Mississippi resolution, was never given by a Southern Democrat.

One Democratic paper in Missouri wants Horatio Seymour for President, and another says it would about as soon urge Grant for President as Tilden, seeing no practical difference.

Telegrams from Lincoln, Neb., to the Chicago *Tribune* and *Times* say that a resolution instructing for Tilden and Hendricks was voted down by the Nebraska Democratic State Convention.

The Boston *Globe* has this: "If they will only let me stay where I am," said Secretary Bristow the other day to a Government official well known in Boston, "I shall be satisfied. I have never sought the Presidency."

A Vallandigham Democrat writes to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that Vallandigham's friends would oppose Mr. Thurman as a candidate for the Presidency, being "prepared to repay political treachery at the proper time."

Some of the colored people in Columbus, Ohio, are dissatisfied with the results of the National Convention in Nashville, Tenn. In Cincinnati, too, there is much criticism of the proposition to unite with the conservative Southern whites.

The Rochester *Union* thinks that, as a matter of policy, it would be suicidal for any aspirant for the St. Louis nomination to have the delegation from this State go instructed for him, whether the delegation itself be hostile or friendly. As a matter of principle, it denies the right of the State Convention to instruct the delegation it is called to choose and send to the National Convention.

A Democratic paper in Texas in plain words admits that, no matter how many attempts may be made to disguise the facts, the whole opposition to Congressman John Hancock as a candidate for the United States Senate has its origin in the ambitious aims of other men, and the chief, if not the only, weapon used against him is an appeal to the old prejudices engendered by the late civil war, Judge Hancock having been a Union man.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes: "Yesterday an old Democrat freed his mind in this fashion: 'I have thought the Republican Party grossly negligent, and even criminal, in its mismanagement; I thought our party would bring order out of confusion, but I have to confess that I am disgusted. So far as bad behavior is concerned, the Democrats see the Republicans and go them a hundred per cent. better.'"

Some young men in Cambridge, Mass., have formed an association whose object is to secure the attendance of the more respectable citizens at caucuses and ward meetings. James Russell Lowell has consented to serve as President. The organization is very simple, as also are its methods of work. A committee of eight is appointed in each ward, and it is their duty to notify the better class of citizens when their attendance is desired at primary meetings.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* charges Senator Conkling with "secretly sending to Boston for the purpose of ascertaining if there be not some scandalous story obtainable concerning the management of the Ogdensburg Railroad by Hon. William A. Wheeler, the representative of the Northern New-York District, the man without fear and without reproach, who it is feared by Conkling will overtop him for the New-York candidate at Cincinnati."

Gen. I. J. Brady, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Ohio and Indiana, is reported to have expressed the opinion that Senator Morton is certain of the vote in the National Convention of every State south of the Cumberland River, while he has a fair share of the Virginia delegation and will by no means be without support in Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri. He further believes that Gov. Morton, in a fair election, can carry Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana.

The Philadelphia *North American* of Tuesday says: "We profess no prophetic power, but it requires none to know that Roscoe Conkling cannot have the vote of this State in the convention, and it is doubtful if he could get it afterward if nominated. If for no other reason our delegates would refuse to vote for him because of his malignant opposition to every stage of progress of the project of the Centennial Exposition." The same paper believes that the majority of the people of Pennsylvania are earnestly in favor of James G. Blaine.

NEWSPAPER NOTES.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, the leading Republican paper in Indiana, has just moved into a new building erected especially for its use. The building is five stories in height, with a Mansard roof, and the *Journal* occupies four of the floors. The proprietor says that the paper will soon be given a new dress. He adds that recently its circulation has increased to a point never reached by it before.

The St. Paul (Minn.,) *Pioneer-Press* of Wednesday last announces its consolidation with the Minneapolis *Tribune*, under the name of *The Dual City Pioneer-Press and Tribune*. Under this appalling name it will be issued in eight-page form in a few days. The Minneapolis *Evening Mail*, which has also been purchased by the consolidated company, will be printed in enlarged form. The move is claimed to be non-political, and made for business purposes.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* appeared on Sunday last, the Sunday issue being the first since the newspaper was printed for the first time, on March 1, 1828. The *Courrier* now publishes a daily and two weekly editions, and its influence and circulation give it an indisputable claim to its sub-title, which designates it as the organ of the Franco-American populations in this country. The paper can be specially commended for its literary excellence, its contents being not only fresh and varied, but conspicuously good in respect of the style of most of the articles.

ALBANY.

WORK IN BOTH HOUSES.

THE WOODIN BILL REPORTED FROM THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON CITIES—THE AMENDMENTS MADE TO IT—PROBABLE DATE OF ADJOURNMENT—THE BANK BILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 21, 1876.

The session of the Assembly was a busy but not specially eventful one this morning. After some time occupied in third reading of bills of minor importance, the order of business was laid aside, and, on the call for reports, Mr. Fish, from the Committee on Cities, reported Senate bill No. 249, relative to the local government of the City, which for want of a more manageable name is generally called the "Woodin" bill. Several important amendments have been made to it by the committee. In section 5 a clause has been struck out which confirmed a vast number of illegal contracts certified to by Commissioners under the laws of 1872. Another clause in the same section, which compelled the City to pay for certain supplies and material furnished without color of law, has also been omitted. Section 11 has been amended by the excision of a clause retroactive, as well as prospective, in its operation, which authorized the sureties of a contractor to go on with the work, if they should so elect, which the contractor had abandoned. Section 20, relating to assessments for local improvements, has been amended by striking out a provision requiring the City to pay half the cost of certain kinds of improvements, which leaves the whole cost on the property benefited. The concluding clause of section 20 made the judgment of a Referee in any case now pending in which the City is a party final and conclusive. This has been struck out. An entirely new section has been substituted for the thirty-third. The new one provides, in effect, that all officers of the City who give bonds on entering office shall be residents of it, and that no person who is not a citizen of the State shall be eligible to office under the City. This section is intended to leave free all clerks, laborers, and other employes receiving small salaries to choose the cheapest place of residence they can, while requiring the higher officers to reside within the Municipal limits. Section 34, which made removal from the City operate as a vacation of office, is struck out.

After the bill was reported an attempt was made to have it set down as a special order for Tuesday. A two-thirds vote was required, which, of course, could not be obtained, and the bill goes on the general order calendar, where it cannot be very soon reached. Several other bills relating to City affairs and designed to effect some very necessary reforms, will undoubtedly be passed next week, as they are now in a very forward stage.

The County Treasurers' bill has been made a special order for Tuesday. Unless something totally unlooked for should happen this bill will go through without difficulty. When the resolution to make it the special order was read this morning, and Mr. Forster called attention to what bill it was, the whole Assembly seemed to rise in the affirmative. The Emigration Appropriation bill has also been made a special order for the same day.

A resolution was adopted by the Assembly to-day to adjourn on the 3d of May, but being sent to the Senate it was tabled, and will probably not be concurred in. Some day between the 5th and the 10th will, so far as can now be seen, be the time. On and after Thursday next the House will hold three sessions daily. There was quite a little skirmish over the resolution on this subject, some desiring to commence on Wednesday, but owing to the desire of the minority to go to the Utica Convention, the majority agreed to postpone the heavy work of legislation until the day after. Commenting on the action of the Senate in tabling the resolution, Senator Robertson, who is one of the most industrious members of the Senatorial circle, stated in conversation to-day that there were not more than a dozen bills which could not wait until next year. These, he said, were of great importance, and should be passed without delay. After these measures had become law no good object could be attained, in his opinion, by prolonging the session.

A sharp debate, during which unwonted warmth was exhibited by several Senators, took place in Committee of the Whole of the Senate this morning on the bill entitled "An act authorizing the taxation of stockholders of banks and the surplus of savings banks." Since the introduction of the bill in the early part of the session, very strong influence has been brought to bear in favor of its passage. When first considered in Committee of the Whole, it did not meet with general approval. Senator Woodin some time after introduced a substitute entitled "An act to provide for the correction and equalization of taxes and assessments," which after being read twice was referred to the Committee of the Whole. It is one of the most important bills that has been considered in the Senate during the present session. As ordered to a third reading to-day it contains but the two following sections:

SECTION 1. A writ of certiorari may be allowed by the Supreme Court on the application of any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved, to review any assessment of the property in any city, town, village, or ward, for the purpose of taxation, and if it shall be made to appear upon the returns to such writ, that injustice has been or will be done to any such person or corporation assessed for real or personal property, or intended to be so assessed upon said assessment roll, by valuing or assessing any property of such person or corporation at a different or greater rate of valuation than that applied to other real or personal property in such city, town, village, or ward, the Supreme Court may order a reassessment of the property on the assessment roll of such city, town, village, or ward, or the correction of such assessment, in whole or in part as such, in such manner and upon such principles as shall be according to law and as the court may direct, and so as to redress such inequality; provided that such writ shall be applied for within fifteen days after the roll shall have been finally completed and certified; provided also that no writ of certiorari allowed under this act shall stay the proceedings of the Assessors in any village, ward, city, or town, or the collection of any tax unless the court allowing the same shall so direct. In any return to a writ of certiorari allowed under this act Assessors shall not be required to return the original assessment roll, but it shall be sufficient to return a certified copy thereof, or of such part thereof as may be called for by such writ. All issues and appeals in any proceeding so instituted shall have preference over all other causes and proceedings in any court to which the same shall be brought. If any such reassessment or correction of any assessment shall be made by order of such court, such new or corrected assessment shall have the same force and effect as if made within the time as originally limited by law for making such assessments. After judgment has been given upon one such writ of certiorari, the court may, upon motion, dismiss all other proceedings to correct the same tax or assessment.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

When the motion usually offered on Friday to adjourn over to Monday evening was made, it experienced an opposition which would have been successful had it not been for the advocacy of some Senators who notoriously waste the time of the Senate in long and useless speeches. Many of the most hard-working Senators desired a period of rest preparatory to the hard work which must be done by both houses next week.

THE CANALS.

THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS SHOW THAT GOV. TILDEN'S DEEPENING PLAN IS USELESS AND IMPRACTICABLE.

ALBANY, Friday, April 21, 1876.

The following is the substance of the reply to Senator Cole's resolutions calling upon the Board of Canal Commissioners for information concerning the recommendations made by Gov. Tilden in reference to deepening the canals, &c., which was received by the Senate to-day:

First—The Board regard the following extract from the last annual report of the Commissioner for the Eastern Division, which was prepared soon after the close of navigation last Fall, as a reply to the first inquiry.

"A season of unparalleled good navigation and at a largely reduced cost (within the period for which the present Commissioner is responsible) is the best evidence of the propriety of the course adopted by the Commissioner in this trying emergency." "The unanimous testimony of those transacting business on the canals is that they have had an unexampled season of good navigation, and that never in the history of the canals have they suffered so little from detention and delays from any or all causes."

It is believed that the statement above quoted will apply with equal force and truth to the Middle and Western Divisions.

There is no difficulty in navigating any of the canals mentioned, except the Champlain, with boats drawing six feet of water and carrying 240 tons.

The board is of the opinion that all of the canals mentioned in the resolutions (excepting perhaps the Champlain in its present condition) are capable of accommodating more than double the tonnage of 1875, or of any previous year.

Second—In the judgment of the Commissioners no effect which will materially enhance the utility of the Erie Canal or sensibly cheapen transportation can be produced by the expenditure of the sums named in the Message of his Excellency the Governor referred to in the resolution. The addition of a foot in depth of water through the length of the Erie Canal would facilitate the movement of laden boats, but the expenditure proposed would be so trifling that no appreciable cheapening of transportation would result.

Third—The Board, relying upon such data as they find in the reports of the Commissioners and the engineers of past years, and the cost of work of like character during the process of the enlargement, as well as upon careful estimates of the cost of such work, is of the opinion that the cost of the proposed improvement, applied to the entire length of the Erie Canal, would be not less than $4,500,000.

Fourth—Such improvement would benefit navigation, (as stated in answer to the second inquiry,) to some extent by reducing the resistance through the enlarged waterway; but with mitre sills, aqueducts, and culverts remaining six inches or a foot above the proposed canal bottom, it is evident boats could have no increased draft, and the obstructions, bars, and dams caused by mitre sills, aqueducts, and culverts would occur so often that the gain would be so small as to leave no substantial benefit resulting or to be derived from the proposed improvement.

Fifth—The adaptation of all the locks, aqueducts, and culverts to the proposed increase of depth can only be accomplished by the reconstruction of all these structures from Albany to Lockport, the cost of which cannot be estimated from any data now at hand. It would be so large as to exclude it from serious consideration.

Sixth—The board cannot but regard reducing the prism below the foundation of the existing walls as likely to produce slides and disturbances of the walls in many places.

Seventh—The board does not apprehend any difficulty in opening the canals at an early day for the coming season, and maintaining navigation quite as good as last year, with the customary amount heretofore appropriated for ordinary repairs.

Eighth—The board does not deem it necessary that an appropriation of $15,000, or any sum in addition to the usual appropriations, be made in order to determine the real condition of the canals.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT YESTERDAY—DEMOCRATIC SENATORS PAYING PERSONAL TRIBUTES TO THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDING OFFICER—THE ASYLUMS BILLS—A RECAPITULATION OF BILLS PASSED AND DEFEATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Friday, April 21, 1876.

The Centennial Legislature adjourned sine die at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Business had been pushed vigorously along from 9 o'clock in the morning in one house and in the other from 10, till at 10:30 the calendar in each was clear. Senator Jarrard's revived bill for the construction at New-Brunswick of an asylum for the deaf and dumb at an expense to the State of $200,000 passed the House and was placed in the Governor's hands. It is likely that the Governor will refuse to sign both that and Senator Thorne's bill for the erection of another asylum at Bordentown for the feeble-minded, both of which he has already vetoed on the ground of economy. The Senate passed the State Prison bill over the Governor's veto, and at noon the two houses met in joint meeting and elected the three Inspectors provided for in the bill. They are Theodore Horn, of Essex County; H. L. Butler, of Passaic, and Samuel M. Lippincott, of Salem. The Senate went into executive session to-day upon the nomination by the Governor of Amzi Dodd, Absalom B. Woodruff, and Henry C. Pitney, as a commission to draft a general law for the governance of cities, and confirmed them.

After having transacted a large quantity of other business, the usual resolutions complimenting the officers of the houses were passed. In the Senate the Democratic minority offered one eulogizing Gen. Sewell, President of that body, for the extremely fair, impartial, and able manner in which he had discharged his duties, and several of the Democratic Senators expressed their personal sense of his worth. The General replied modestly but handsomely. At 2 o'clock—the hour fixed for final adjournment—the members of the Assembly, led by Speaker Carscallen and John Y. Foster, the Clerk, filed into the Senate and announced the sine die adjournment of their body. President Sewell raised his gavel and declared "this Centennial Legislature of the State of New-Jersey adjourned sine die." Most of the members immediately started for their homes.

This Legislature sat the longest of any in thirty years, the first half of the session being effective of nothing, owing to the necessity of conforming legislation to the new State Constitution. The result was that many bills were withdrawn as unconstitutional, and others were kept for a long time in committee and finally were defeated or postponed. Among the latter were the general acts concerning counties, cities, roads, and parks. Among the bills that were passed were the following: Appropriating $10,000 for the Centennial, and $4,000 for an educational exhibition; for registry in cases of special elections; to dam the Delaware River; to authorize persons to change their names; to tax railroad companies; to reduce the salaries of State officials and legislative officers; to change the time of courts in Union and Ocean Counties; to authorize the appointment of County Physicians; to reduce Sheriffs' fees twenty-five per cent.; making seduction a crime; to prevent an excess of appropriations; to make May 30 (Decoration Day) a legal holiday; to repeal the Hudson County Commission of Juries; to appropriate $40,000 for a geological survey; $55,000 for the State Reform School buildings; $300,000 for a new lunatic asylum; $5,000 for an industrial school for girls; $25,000 for the Soldiers' Home; to prevent the sale of liquors on election day; to prevent the licensing of any violator of the Sunday law for one year; to prevent Sunday excursion trains; to authorize school districts of seventy-five scholars; to pay three cents a name for taking census; reducing the price of public printing twenty-five per cent.; for the preparation of general laws at the expense of State, and of local laws at the expense of counties; to make an evasion of taxes a crime; to reduce the fees of State officials; to extend the "Five-county act" to the entire State, with certain provisions concerning indebtedness, or to authorize a tax of three cents per capita for Centennial purposes; for a commission to establish the boundaries of New-York and New-Jersey; for a commission to frame a general law concerning cities; to transfer license in Camden to county courts; to suppress tramps; to levy the usual State tax of one and a half mills; to tax united railroad companies $298,000; a general law concerning elections; to prevent public officers being interested in supplies; to appropriate $10,000 for a historical painting; to create new townships in Middlesex and Ocean Counties; to protect the interests of the State in the Hudson and Delaware River fisheries; to repeal the Belleville city charter; to limit mileage of constables.

Among the bills which were defeated were those to equalize taxes; for a local option vote concerning liquor; concerning interest on loans; for a Constitutional Convention; to allow lawyers to sue for fees; to regulate the brokers' business; to extend the jurisdiction of Justices to $200 and $300; to elect constables for three years; to increase notaries' fees; to repeal the Wharf act; to establish specie payments on the State obligations; to extend the hours of labor of children; to repeal the Usury laws; to make the rate of interest six per cent.; reducing the number of freeholders in counties; to appropriate $7,000 for a new dome at the State-house; to abolish the Essex Public Road Board; to pay five cents for taking census; concerning private banks; to limit fares of horse railroad cars to five cents; for a State Commissioner of Insurance; to prevent the purchase of liquor on Sundays; for a fish warden; resolution against subsidies; to repeal the Jersey City commissions; to create Sea View County; for a Centennial monument at Trenton; to prevent gambling pools; for minority representation in town committees; for compulsory vaccination; for uniform time of holding town meetings; to increase license fees to $100; to exempt $100 from taxation; for free roads between Newark and New-York.

The Governor vetoed several bills, including one concerning Jersey City, which was sustained owing to the result of the late charter election. Several were vetoed on constitutional grounds, being special acts. That on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum appropriation was sustained, and that concerning the State Prison appointments was not sustained, and the bill was passed over his head. All of the Democratic State officials were reappointed, except State Treasurer Mott, who was made State Prison Keeper in place of Wilson, (Republican,) and the Treasurership was given to Mr. Wright, Republican. The Inspectors of the State Prison are Republicans.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out at 8 o'clock yesterday morning in the cellar of the building No. 60 Beekman street, occupied by Bell, McLaughlin & Co., dealers in white lead and paints. The fire was caused by the explosion of a barrel of oil, the vapor from the oil having ignited from a lighted candle carried by Zina Peck, the porter employed in the establishment. Peck was slightly injured by the explosion. The flames spread so rapidly and the fire presented so threatening an aspect that a second alarm was sounded. The reserve engines were not brought into service, as the flames were extinguished without their assistance. The loss of Bell, McLaughlin & Co. is estimated at $3,000; insured for $20,000 in the Standard, Williamsburg City, and Columbia Companies. The second floor is occupied by Milton C. Johnson, stationer, and John L. Phillips, importer of gilders' whiting; loss, $1,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $500.

A destructive fire broke out in Swartz's ice house, at Columbia, Penn., yesterday morning, entirely consuming that building and spreading to Vaughan's lumber yard, which was considerably damaged. The flames then reached Gilbert's ice houses, completely destroying them, and communicated with the coal shutes owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, damaging that company's property to the extent of $20,000. The total loss is estimated at about $38,000; insurance not ascertained.

An old building near the depot, in Lonsdale, R. I., occupied as a fish market, shoemaker, tailor, and barber shops, and liquor store, was burned this morning. The loss is not large.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 21.—The pigeon shooting match to-day for the State championship, seventeen single and nine double rises, was won by J. H. Acklen, who scored 32 to L. C. Briton's 29.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

LOCAL NOTES.

"Henry V." will be acted twice to-day at Booth's Theatre.

M. Offenbach sailed from Havre for the United States yesterday.

The San Francisco Minstrels offer their usual afternoon entertainment to-day.

"Brass" will be acted at to-day's matinée representation at the Park Theatre.

Mr. Sothern acts in "Our American Cousin" at the Brooklyn Theatre, this afternoon.

"Il Barbiere" will be given for the last time at to-day's operatic matinée at the Academy.

"Pique" will be represented this afternoon and this evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

"Ferreol" will be the attraction, for the fifth time, at to-day's matinée at the Union Square Theatre.

Matinée entertainments may be attended to-day at the Eagle Theatre, the Lyceum, the Olympic, and the Parisian Varieties.

"Julius Cæsar," with Messrs. Barrett, Bangs, Davenport, and Levick, will be acted at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this afternoon and this evening.

There will be a matinée and an evening performance at Wood's Museum, to-day, Mr. Oliver Doud Byron appearing in the new drama called "Rebel to the Core."

Mr. Thomas' sixth and last symphony concert occurs at Steinway Hall this evening, and simultaneously, the Philharmonic Society will give their last concert this season at the Academy of Music.

Mme. Pappenheim sang in "Faust," at the Academy of Music, last evening, Mr. Tom Karl personating *Faust*, Signor Tagliapietra *Valentine*, and Signor Reyna *Mephisto*. The performance was a respectable one, *Marguerite*, however, not being a rôle particularly well suited to the vigorous style of the German prima donna.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In Stuttgard, Hostein's opera, "Der Haideschacht," had been exceedingly well received.

A new theatre has just been erected at Bergamo. It will be called the Teatro Donizetti, in memory of the composer, who was born in that town.

At Hanover, "Die Falkensteiner," a romantic opera by J. H. Franz, (Count Hochberg, a brother to Prince Plese,) had been successfully produced. The same work was already partly given at a concert in Berlin, some time ago, under the title of "Der Waerwolf."

At the twentieth Gewandhaus Concert, in Leipzig, M. Emile Sauret played Mendelssohn's concerto for the violin, and "Les Airs Hongrois," by Ernst. His talent and execution were greatly appreciated. The second performance of Verdi's "Requiem" met with less success than the former one. The room was half empty.

The performance lately given for the benefit of Mlle. Nathalie, who retires from the Théâtre Français, was extremely brilliant. The "Joie Fait Peur," in which she takes the part of the mother, and where M. Got succeeded M. Regnier in that of *Noël*, had as much success as on its first production. Every hand applauded, and many an eye wept.

The opening of the Italian opera at the Salle Ventadour, in Paris, remained fixed for the 20th of April. Twenty-seven performances will be given, some of which will be devoted to Verdi's "Aïda," which will be put on the stage with great magnificence of costumes and scenery. The chief parts will be taken by Mmes. Stoltz and Waldmann, MM. Masini, Medini, and Pandolfini. Verdi himself will direct the rehearsals.

Advices from Florence set forth that at the Theatre Pergola a new and brilliant star has arisen, la Signorina Rosina Isidor. This young artist has astonished amateurs and connoisseurs alike by her superb rendering of *Sonnambula* and *Lucia*. To an exquisite voice she is said to unite brilliancy of execution, purity of intonation, and a delicacy of sentiment which shows her to possess the very soul of music.

The concert season in Moscow has fairly begun. Nicholas Rubinstein's annual took place on the 11th. It must always remain a memorable one for this great artist. Fifteen years have elapsed since he first founded the Moscow Conservatory, of which he is still the Director. The public, wishing to show in some substantial way their admiration of the zeal and energy he has displayed in carrying this institution triumphantly through all vicissitudes, set a subscription on foot. The sum realized was 26,000 rubles, or nearly £3,500, which was presented to him, with a flattering address, after the concert.

Mr. Mapleson, accompanied by Mlle. Katti Lanner, lately visited Liverpool, for the purpose of selecting a number of children to study dancing in a ballet-school on the Continental principle. After a careful examination of some two hundred children by Mlle. Lanner, on the stage of the Alexandra Theatre, some fourteen or sixteen were chosen to be drafted to the ballet-school, which will be opened in London, in connection with Mr. Mapleson's new Opera-house. In addition to being taught the profession of "dancing," the pupils will be educated, clothed, and provided for in their old age. By the time the new opera-house is opened Mr. Mapleson expects to have about fifty young coryphées ready for duty.

Mlle. Proch made her début in opera at Covent Garden, in "La Favorita," a few nights ago. The *Telegraph* thus refers to her performance: "We cannot record a success. The new comer has a mezzo soprano voice of good compass, but somewhat hard in quality, lacking power in the low notes, and not sufficiently flexible. She walks the stage like an artist of experience, rarely failing to do the conventionally correct thing at the right time; but neither as actress nor singer did she assert on Tuesday night the possession of those high qualities which are necessary to eminence. That Mlle. Proch will be a useful member of the Covent Garden troupe we are glad to believe; that she will take high rank in it we have no reason to expect."

Miss Neilson has brought out "Measure for Measure" at the Haymarket Theatre, in London, and the London *Athenæum* thus refers to her performance of *Isabella*: "In all essentials Miss Neilson's interpretation was admirable. Our stage has supplied us during late years with few instances of exposition more ample and more satisfactory. There is, of course, less variety of emotion in *Isabella* than in *Rosalind*, to say nothing of *Juliet*. So far as the character extends, it was, however, perfectly expressed. In her convent dress, and devoid of all ornaments, Miss Neilson looked the character to the life, and she gave the speeches allotted her in a manner that brought to light their remotest beauties. The conception, indeed, seems incapable of improvement. In matters of detail some modifications might be adopted. *Isabella* might thus with advantage wait on her knees for the *Duke* to raise her, and not stretch her hands as though anticipating an inevitable action. More important still, when the *Duke* says to her unexpectedly:

'Give me your hand, and say you will be mine,'

it would be better, instead of smiling a gratified response, to assume a sweet and timid doubt and dismay. This is true to the character Miss Neilson has all along presented. One who has banished all idea of earthly bliss, who has already in heart put off the hope of earthly spousals, will receive with strange surprise and misgiving the words that first suggest a resumption of human ties. Should she even have learned to love the *Duke*, of which there is no sign, she will still retain her maiden gentleness and fears. The reception of the performance was so warm as to indicate that, whatever may be said against the character of *Isabella*, its power to move an audience is not to be doubted. In the third act the calls were enthusiastic and repeated. At this stage, however, the acting of the heroine, good throughout, attained its climax, and was admirably fine and impressive.'

YALE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

A graduate scholarship or fellowship has been established in Yale Theological Seminary as a memorial of the late Mrs. A. D. Hooker, of New-Haven. It will be offered, for the first time, to the class which shall enter the Seminary in September, 1876, (and to classes afterward,) and will be assigned at graduation to that member of the class who shall be judged by the Theological Faculty to be most worthy of it by reason of his scholarship and attainments in theological study during his seminary course. The annual income of the scholarship will be $700, and the person to whom it shall be assigned will be expected to pursue a course of theological study under the direction of the Theological Faculty for one or two years after graduation, either as a resident at the seminary or, in case he may prefer to do so, in Europe and Palestine.

THE SPAULDING COURT-MARTIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—In the Spaulding court-martial to-day, Joseph Crawford, Clerk of the Navy Pay Office, testified, with regard to the relations of John O. Hanscom, Farwell & Co., and J. E. Delamontaigne with the Pay Department, that the amount on the certificate-book purporting to be due Hanscom, from the 11th of September, 1874, to the 1st of January, 1875, was $155,960 82, while the amount actually due, as shown on the expenditure-book, was $45,000; there were certificates issued to Hanscom and Farwell & Co., as shown on the certificate-book, between Jan. 1, 1875, and Aug. 31, 1875, amounting to $287,189 85, while the requisition-book only calls for $37,000 as due; the certificate-book shows that certificates amounting to $187,722 50 were issued to Delamontaigne from July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875, while the amount really due is only $20,000. This corroborates the statements of Farwell that he knew nothing of the number of certificates standing in his name, and of Delamontaigne to the same effect.

THE TURF.

RACING IN ENGLAND—LAST DAY OF THE NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.

LONDON, April 21.—To-day was the fourth and last of the Newmarket Craven Meeting. The Newmarket International Free Handicap was won by The Gray Palmer, Bridget being second, Merry Duchess third, and Advance (the favorite) fourth. Nine horses ran. Just previous to the start the betting was as follows: Six to one against The Gray Palmer, seven to one against Bridget, four to one against Merry Duchess, and two to one against Advance. The following is the summary:

NEWMARKET INTERNATIONAL FREE HANDICAP—Thirty sovereigns each, half forfeit, with 300 sovereigns added by the Town of Newmarket, and 100 sovereigns by the Jockey Club to the second horse, if eight horses start, but only 50 sovereigns if short of that number; for three-years old and upward which have won a public race on the flats; winners of a handicap after the publication of the weights (Jan. 27, at 10 A. M.) to carry seven pounds; twice, or one of 500 sovereigns value, twelve pounds extra; entrance, 1 sovereign; A. F. (Twenty-two subscribers.)

Sir G. Cheswynd's gr. c. The Gray Palmer, by the Palmer, out of Eller, 4 years.......... 1
Sir J. D. Ashley's b. f. Bridget, by Hermit, out of Bertha, 3 years.......... 2
Mr. Meadow's b. f. Merry Duchess, by the Duke, out of Mirella, 3 years.......... 3
Mr. Gomm's b. c. Advance, by Speculum, out of Progress, 3 years.......... 4

THE NEW-ORLEANS RACES—COL. NELLIGAN KILBURN, AND STAMPEDE THE WINNERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 21.—This was the fifth day of the Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club. The weather was pleasant, the attendance fair, and the track in good condition.

The first race, a handicap hurdle, was won by Col. Nelligan by a length. Port Leonard fell at the first hurdle, Vandal, Jr., and Cariboo at the last hurdle on the last mile. Pools on the track: Col. Nelligan $410, Vandal, Jr., $350, the field $140.

The second race, a free handicap, was won by Kilburn. Before the start Kilburn fell on the track, injuring his rider badly. Another jockey was mounted and Kilburn lost the heat. Another rider was then placed on Kilburn and he won the last two heats easily. In the pools before the race Kilburn sold even against the field. After the first heat, Kilburn, $250; Springlet, $150; the field, $50. After the second heat the betting was $100 on Kilburn to $5 on Springlet. Verdigris, who entered for this race, was withdrawn for cause. Stampede won the third race, beating easily. Pools on the track: Stampede, $200; Capt. Hutchinson, $100.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap hurdle race; two miles; weights to appear the day before the race: club purse, $300; first horse, $225; second, $50; third, $25.

W. Cottrill's b. h. Col. Nelligan, 8 years old, by Harry of the West, dam Ernestine, 145 pounds.......... 1
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Busy Bee, 5 years old by War Dance, dam Laura Spillman, 127 pounds.......... 2
Pompey Smash, 5 years, 115 pounds.......... 3
H. V. Liew's g. h. Astrapee, 6 years old, by Lightning, dam by Sovereign, 115 pounds.......... 0
T. McGinnis' b. g. Vandal, Jr., 4 years old by Vandal, dam Dew Drop, 142 pounds.......... 0
L. A. Hitchcock's b. h. Cariboo, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Alice Jones, 135 pounds.......... 0
Mr. Welch's b. g. Port Leonard, aged, by Voucher, dam Prunella, 135 pounds.......... 0
Time—3:53.

SECOND RACE.—Free handicap; mile heats; entries to be made Wednesday, April 19, at 12 o'clock; weights to appear Thursday, April 20, at 12 o'clock, and declarations to be made in writing at 2 o'clock the same day; club purse, $400; first horse, $300; second, $100.

C. Peine's ch. g. Kilburn, 5 years old, by Ringmaster, dam Ontario, 107 pounds.......... 2 1 1
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Springlet, 4 years old, by Australian, dam Springbrook, 90 pounds.......... 1 3 2
J. F. Wilson's b. c. Jack Trigg, 4 years old, by Lightning, dam Sallie Morgan, 90 pounds.......... 4 2 r.o.
W. Brady's b. f. Mollie B., 4 years old, by Judge Leonard, dam by Lexington, 85 pounds.......... 3 4 r.o.
Time—1:47½, 1:47, 1:51½.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and three-quarters, for all ages; club purse, $400; first horse, $300; second, $75; third, $25.

W. Cottrill's ch. c. Stampede, 5 years old, by War Dance, dam Dolly Morgan, 110 pounds.......... 1
M. Welch's b. g. Capt. Hutchinson, aged, by Voucher, dam by Zero, 112 pounds.......... 2
Time—3:13½.

The pool-selling on the New-Orleans races last evening was light. Cottrill, Survivor, and Sam Harper were the favorites in the respective races, Sam Harper selling highest. The pools were sold at the Turf Exchange as appended:

First Race—One and a half Miles.—Cottrill, $40; Harry Hill, $30; Burton, $10.
Second Race—One Mile.—Survivor, $40; Enlister, $25; Puss Brodnax, $10.
Third Race—Four-mile Heats.—Sam Harper, $100; Falmouth, $25.

At Johnson's they were as follows:

First Race.—Cottrill, $20, $25; Harry Hill, $16, $20; Burton, $6, $9.
Consolation Purse—One Mile.—Survivor, $25, $25; Enlister, $15, $15; Puss Brodnax, $6, $5.
Four-mile Heats.—Sam Harper, $30, $35; Falmouth, $8, $10.

THE NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The National Jockey Club of the District of Columbia was organized yesterday, and the following officers elected: President, Richard Wallach; Vice Presidents, Gov. Oden Bowie, of Maryland; Henry H. Dodge, of Georgetown; Col. Thomas W. Doswell, and Marshall Brown, of this city; Secretary, J. N. Barritt; Treasurer, D. W. Middleton, Jr.; Executive Committee, J. W. Thompson, Col. H. R. Rathbone, Gen. E. F. Beale, H. M. Huchinson, T. Roselle, Gen. J. H. Watmough, Richard Smith, and John A. Baker. This association has made arrangements with F. P. Hill, proprietor of the new race track at Benning's Station, for a Spring meeting, which will take place on the 16th, 17th and 18th of May. They also have been corresponding with a number of prominent turfmen throughout the country, and have promises of a good attendance of horses.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 22—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States, rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, stationary temperature, and clearing weather.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	27°	45°	3:30 P. M.	46°	69°
6 A. M.	26°	44°	6 P. M.	40°	60°
9 A. M.	31°	56°	9 P. M.	30°	49°
12 M.	39°	62°	12 P. M.	28°	45°

Average temperature yesterday..........53¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........33⅜°

LABORERS' STRIKES.

RONDOUT, April 21.—Everything has been quiet to-day. The military are still on duty and the strikers apparently resolute, but it is hoped matters will be satisfactorily adjusted to-morrow or soon after.

BOSTON, April 21.—The laborers on the Sudbury River Conduit, to the number of 400, are on strike, and are compelling all the others to join them. The contractors have given them until Monday to resume work, when, if not complying, their places will be filled and protection afforded those going to work.

CALIFORNIA CROPS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The *Weekly Bulletin* this morning publishes a complete crop report from nearly every agricultural county in the State. All dispatches agree in reporting that the prospects for the grain crop were never better, and that an unprecedentedly large yield may be expected with a continuance of reasonably favorable weather. Fruit also promises well, though in some districts it has suffered somewhat from late frosts.

INTERNAL REVENUE INVESTIGATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—Gen. Hawley, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, with Special Agents Crane and Clark, this morning demanded of Collector of Internal Revenue Sedgwick the keys of his vault, and have been engaged all day in examining the accounts and property. The officials are very reticent.

A SUSPENDED INSURANCE COMPANY.

NASHVILLE, April 21.—Commissioner Morrow says the Widows' and Orphans' Insurance Company has only suspended from issuing new policies, and is not prohibited from receiving renewals. He advises policy-holders not to allow their policies to lapse, for, if the company should be unable to go on and reinsure, the protection of existing policies will still be assured.

Messrs. Fairbanks & Co. shipped last week from their works at St. Johnsbury 1,064 scales, and they had unfilled orders upon their books for 4,615. In these dull times manufacturers consider themselves particularly fortunate if their business is up to the average, but when it is in excess of previous years, as is the case with the Messrs. Fairbanks, it would seem as if the public had decided that their scales were the only ones worth having.—*Tribune.*

THE LUNGS ARE STRAINED AND RACKED BY a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs.—*Advertisement.*

Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion is intended only for removing Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan. It is reliable. For Pimples on the face, Blackheads, or Flesh-worms, ask your druggist for PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the Infallible Skin Medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

A Mouth with rows of regular teeth, and emitting a foul breath, is a "whited sepulchre," which MILK OF MAGNESIA can convert into a fragrant grotto of pearls.

The Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats manufactured by ESPENSCHEID are models of grace, elegance, and taste. Try them at No. 118 Nassau st.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers. Low Prices.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway, notifies you upon the approach of danger.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
The best dentifrice for travelers.

MARRIED.

BOWMAN—HAMILTON.—On Thursday, April 20, 1876, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Rylance, MARY, daughter of James Hamilton, to JOHN R. BOWMAN, M. D., of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. No cards.

COX—TENER.—In this City, on Thursday, April 20, by Rev. George D. Johnson, GEORGE P. E. COX to ISABEL M., eldest daughter of the late William Tener.

ISELIN—JONES.—Thursday, April 20, 1876, at No. 707 5th av., by Rev. Charles C. Tiffany, COLUMBUS O'DONNELL ISELIN to EDITH COLFORD JONES, daughter of the late Lewis C. Jones.

KIMBALL—HUGHES.—At Grace Church, Greenville, N. J., on Thursday, April 20, by Rev. James W. Coe, HORACE S. KIMBALL to LOUISE RICHARDSON HUGHES, all of Greenville. No cards.

STERGES—THORP.—On Wednesday, April 19, at Trinity Church, Southport, Conn., by Rev. E. L. Wells, WILLIAM S. STURGES and JULIA A., daughter of W. H. Thorp.

TAYLOR—SEYMOUR.—On Thursday, April 20, 1876, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. George F. Seymour, Dean of the General Theological Seminary, assisted by the Rector, Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, Rev. FRANK M. SILL TAYLOR, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, Verona, Penn., to ADELE CLINTON, second daughter of John F. Seymour, Esq., of this City, and niece of the officiating clergyman.

☞ Pittsburg and Erie papers please copy.

WELD—CHARLOCK.—On Thursday, April 20, 1876, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 22 Vandam st., by Rev. J. J. Muir, ELWYN C. WELD to MINNIE E. CHARLOCK.

DIED.

BLAKE.—On Saturday, April 15, ELIZA M., wife of Eli W. Blake, of New-Haven, Conn., in the 76th year of her age.

BULL.—On Friday, April 21, at 7:30 P. M., JOHN S. BULL.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 445 West 18th st., on Monday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COCHRAN.—On Wednesday, 19th inst., JENNETTE SCOTT, widow of the late Samuel Cochran.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 27 East 21st st., on Saturday, 22d inst., at 10 A. M.

COX.—On Wednesday, April 21, of diphtheria, MARY ALICE, daughter of Matthew and Kittie Cox.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUTHBERTSON.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, April 18, of pneumonia, JULIA BOYS, widow of the late W. D. Cuthbertson, in the 70th year of her age.

DEMAREST.—At Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., April 20, 1876, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Peter P. Demarest, daughter of the late William Coleman, aged 54 years.

Remains will be taken to Green-Wood Monday, April 24.

DITMARS.—On Friday evening, April 21, at her residence, No. 224 Quincey st., Brooklyn, ADELIA HAFF, wife of William B. Ditmars, in the 35th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Western papers please copy.

DRAPER.—At Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, April 18, after a brief illness, GEORGE G. DRAPER, formerly a merchant of this City, aged 65.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Monday, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be at Montclair Depot on arrival of 10:40 train from New-York.

☞ Vermont and New-Hampshire papers please copy.

FICKETT.—On Thursday, April 20, 1876, MARY AUGUSTA, widow of Francis Fickett, Esq., of New-York, aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 452 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FORSTER.—On Thursday, April 20, JAMES FORSTER, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral from First Baptist Church, corner 5th and South 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, 23d inst., at 1:30 o'clock.

LEDYARD.—On Wednesday evening, April 19, WILLIAM S. LEDYARD, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 124 Elliott place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

LUDLAM.—April 20, 1876, Mrs. ANNIE LUDLAM, widow of the late John Ludlam, in the 97th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at 11 o'clock on Monday, the 24th inst., at the residence of her son, David Ludlam, Jr., No. 146 East 127th st., Harlem. Interment at Tarrytown.

MACDONALD.—At Princeton, N. J., on Wednesday, the 19th inst., JAMES M. MACDONALD, D. D., in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, Monday, at 2:30 P. M.

The Trustees and Directors of the Princeton Theological Seminary are invited to attend the funeral of Rev. Dr. J. M. MACDONALD, on Monday, at 2:30 P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church, Princeton, N. J.

MATTES.—At Glenwood, Rockbridge County, Va., Thursday morning, April 20, 1876, MARGARET L., wife of William F. Mattes and daughter of Thomas R. Crittenden, M. D., Dover, N. J., aged 24 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORRISON.—In Brooklyn, April 21, STATES D. MORRISON, eldest son of the late John Morrison, in the 44th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Sunday morning papers.

PARSONS.—At Jersey City, on Friday morning, 21st inst., CHARLES PARSONS, aged 75 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends and the members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 31, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 23d inst., at his late residence, No. 166 York st., at 3 P. M. His remains will be taken to Manhasset, Long Island, on Monday, for interment.

REMSEN.—On Wednesday, April 19, MARY E., wife of James Remsen, in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, at 4 P. M., from her late residence, No. 174 Delancey st. Remains taken to Green-Wood Saturday.

ROOSEVELT.—In Paris, France, Feb. 14, Mrs. CORNELIA ROOSEVELT, widow of James I. Roosevelt and daughter of the late ex-Gov. Van Ness, of Vermont.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, on Saturday morning, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

STODART.—In this City, April 19, MARCIA L., widow of the late Adam Stodart.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, Saturday, April 22, at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LONDON STYLES

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 22, will close at this Office on TUESDAY, at 10 A. M., for Europe per steamer Idaho, via Queenstown, and at 10 A. M. for France direct, per steamer Amérique, via Havre; on WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Bothnia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, steamer Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for the Continent of Europe, per steamer Main, via Southampton and Bremen; and at 12 M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Celtic, via Queenstown; and at 12 M., for Scotland direct, must be specially addressed, per steamer Bolivia, via Glasgow. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco May 1; the direct mails for Porto Rico, Brazil, &c., will leave New-York, May 15; the mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York, April 27.

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THE LIBRARY OF HON. E. G. SQUIER,

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Friday,) April 21, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Dennis Quinn, Esq., Referee, William Kennelly sold a four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 22 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 150 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $300 over and above incumbrances, amounting to $20,800, making a total of $21,100. The purchaser was Samuel J. Held, a partner of the plaintiff in the legal action.

The legal sale by B. P. Fairchild, of a house and lot on East Seventy-ninth street, west of Fourth avenue, was adjourned to the 25th inst.

In the matter of the legal sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of a house and lot on East Eighty-second street, west of Second avenue, no Referee appeared and no announcement as to disposition was made.

For the leasehold property No. 153 West Fourteenth street, offered by E. H. Ludlow & Co., the upset price, it was stated, was $7,500, and no bidding received over this sum, it was withdrawn.

William Kennelly, by order of the Department of Docks, sold a number of pier leases, a report in detail concerning which will be found in another column. No other business was transacted.

For next week the sales to be held, as thus far announced, both at public auction and under various legal orders, are numerous, and our list, as published on Monday, should be consulted by investors with attention.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's auctions, all but the last-named at the Exchange, are as follows:

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. L. Cole, Esq., Referee, of building, with plot 75 by 92 by 87 by 8.6 by 81.9, on East Eighteenth street, north side, 210 feet east of Broadway.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. J. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, on East Thirty-sixth street, south side, 175 feet east of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James C. Spencer, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, between Second and Third avenues, Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, known as lot No. 180 on map of Harlem Commons.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Andrew Van Voorhees, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on College avenue, west side, Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward.

By B. Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Fay, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 225 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 40.1 by 100.11 by 74.8 by 106.9, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 245 feet east of Fifth avenue, adjoining above.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., on the premises, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George H. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 99.4 by 100 by 98.2 by 100, on Lane, east side, 157 feet north of King's Bridge road, known as lots Nos. 48 to 51 on map of the town of Yonkers.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, APRIL 21,

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, East 74th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th av.; lot 20x102.2	$21,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 20.

29th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9; Sturges M. Morehouse, Referee, to F. Keckeisser	$1,200
Washington av., w. s., 50x150, (23d Ward;) George Hoffman and wife to Mary D. Hoffman	12,000
Avenue A, n. w. corner 91st st., 50.8½x93.10; Edward D. Gale, Referee, to O. Hollester	2,000
65th st., n. s., 187 ft. w. of 4th av., 19x100.5; Hugh Blesson and wife to Edward Rearden	nom.
Same property; Patrick —— and wife to Edward Rearden	30,000
Water st., n. e. corner Roosevelt st., 31x57; Thomas G. Norton to William J. Norton	21,000
Canal st., n. s., 39.9 ft. e. of Baxter st., 18.9x—, No. 215; Ann O'Donoghue to Barnett Levison	19,100
Canal st., n. s., 59.1 ft. e. of Baxter st., 44x50.4x irregular, Nos. 211 and 213; same to Newman Cowen	26,000
Thompson st., w. s., 300 ft. n. of Bleecker, 25x100, No. 223, 4-5 part; Henry Oothout to William Oothout and others	nom.
32d st., n. s., 82 ft. w. of 9th av., 18x74.1; James Waters and others to John Holliday	6,755
8th av., w. s., 100.7½ ft. n. of 24th st., 18.6x102.6x irregular; William West to Mary N. McDonald	nom.
45th st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x½ block, No. 111; William West to Emma L. Shaw	nom.
Canal st., n. s., 559.1 ft. e. of Baxter st., 44x50.4x irregular; Michael A. O'Donoghue to N. Cowen	nom.
Canal st., n. s., 20.3 ft. e. of Baxter st., 18.8x—, No. 217, Clara O'Donoghue to same	16,100
58th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100.5; Charles L. Cornish to William J. Turrell	nom.
25th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9; Patrick Kregan and wife to Thomas Waters	nom.
Whitehall st., No. 24, n. s., 27 ft. s. of Bridge st., 45.6x25.6x irregular; William O. Price and others to William Dutcher, Trustee	nom.
48th st., s. s., 312.6 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.6x½ block; Rosana Smith and husband to Harris Bogert	15,500
Rivington st., n. s., 20.1 ft. w. of Eldridge st., 59.10x75; Catharine Goetz and husband to Samuel Zeimer	66,000
124th st., w. s., 167 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.11; also, 124th st., s. s., 265 ft. e. of 3d av., 19x100.11; Samuel Zeimer and wife to Catharine Goetz	30,000
Road from West Farms to Hunt's Point, 200x irregular, 24th Ward; Gilbert Engel and wife to Wolf Aron	20,000
Canal st., n. s., 39.9 ft. e. of Baxter st., No. 215, 18.9; Thomas W. Donoghue and wife and others to Barnett Levison	nom.
2d av., w. s., 110.5 ft. s. of 49th st., 20x80; Catharine Reuttinger and others to John G. Naegele	11,000
46th st., s. s., 290 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.5; Abram Wakeman and wife to Agnes Murray	27,000
85th st., s. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, 100x100x irregular; Michael K. Burke and wife to Frederick Schuck	nom.
Av. C, w. s., 45.10½ ft. n. of 13th st., 22.10½x65; Frederick Smyth, Referee, to Anna Ottendorfer	8,500
Av. C, w. s., 68.9 ft. n. of 13th st., 23x88; same to same	11,300
31st st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x98.9; William Kelley, Referee, to Harriet Palmer and others, Executors	4,915
113th st., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x111.8x irregular; Frederick W. Loew, Referee, to C. A. Schuster	5,709
Broadway, w. s., 96.4 ft. n. of Battery place, 151x170.6 to Greenwich st.; L. Bradford Prince, Referee, to William H. Vanderbilt	200,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Piers 25, 26, and 27, also bulk-heads, North River, 18 years; George C. Byrne to N. Y. Central & H. R. R.	$55,000
42d st., West, Nos. 240 and 242, 3 years; James R. Jesup, Trustee, to George W. Tredford	800
Bowery, No. 59, store, 5 years; H. W. Kohsees to Franz T. Klein	900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON EASY TERMS, TO CLOSE TWO ESTATES.

About 100 lots in one piece, suitable for an institution, between 9th and 10th avs. and 135th to 138th st. Apply at office of estate WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner of 34th st., and to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 68 East 61st st., in the evening.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

TO STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES, MANUFACTURERS, &c.—For sale or lease, in bulk or in parcels, a plot of about seventy-five lots, near 45th st., with a water front of 400 feet on the North River, and running to the bulk-head line. All riparian rights secured and paid for; indisputable titles from the State and City of New-York.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NO. 35 WEST 38TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., on Murray Hill, medium-sized, five-story, well-built and arranged French-basement dwelling, for sale low, with or without the exquisite furniture.
Permits at No. 4 Pine or
No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

$22.500. FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL four-story brown-stone house.
$20,000—A three story, 53d st., Broadway and 6th av.
$12,500—A three story brown stone, 58th st., 9th av.
JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE NO 32 West 46th st., four-story stone; in good order; easy terms at market price, or will be let. Apply to W. H. GUNTHER, Jr., No. 184 5th av., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NO. 614 5TH AV.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARgain to an immediate purchaser. Lot extra depth. House superior built and in complete order. Possession at once. Apply to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 16 EAST 37TH ST., THE FULL-size four-story brown-stone; the lot in the rear, on 36th st., can also be had. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE ELEGANT HARDwood-finished house No. 24 East 69th st., between Madison and 5th avs.; four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x65x102. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE most beautifully located and healthy places on the Hudson River. It contains between six and seven acres of fine land, situated upon one of the best ridges in Westchester County, with very extensive views in all directions. The buildings consisting of large, convenient house, cottage, stables, &c.; and grounds are in perfect order. On the lawn are ornamental trees and shrubs, and in the garden choice fruit. It is one hour's ride from New-York by Hudson River Railroad, also by steamboat. Price moderate. Would be exchanged for desirable improved New-York City or Brooklyn property. For all the particulars apply to A. S. RICHARDS, Owner, No. 7 College place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—A CHARMING RESIDENCE ON HIGH Bridge av., near High Bridge, within a few minutes' walk of steam-car depot and boat landing. The house is a handsome villa, finished last season, and never occupied; fitted with every convenience; grounds laid out with lawn and gardens. To any one wishing a delightfully healthy place combining all the advantages of a City and country home, the above is worthy of attention. Inquire of HUME BROS., 127 Clinton place.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at Plainfield, a beautiful country residence, handsome house, with thirteen large rooms, hard-wood floors, all modern improvements, large stable, conservatory, pear-orchard, other fruits, three acres of lawn, large shade-trees, flagged walks, hedges; ten minutes from depot, forty passenger trains daily. Address C., Post Office Box No. 1,466 New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT DANBURY, CONN.—A fine house in a commanding and healthy location, supplied with water and gas, a first-class barn, three acres of ground, with choicest fruit trees, vines, &c., all in the highest state of cultivation; fifteen minutes from depot.
CHAS. H. MERRITT,
Danbury, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN GOSHEN, ORANGE County, N. Y., a fine residence containing eleven rooms; bath-room, &c.; water in house; two acres of garden; choice fruit; barn; very healthy; two hours from New-York by Erie Railway; five minutes' walk from depot; price to suit the times.
Apply to W. C. BROWN, United States Express Office, No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A LARGE HANDSOME house and grounds near railroad depot, at Flanders, Morris County, N. J., arranged with all modern conveniences; suitable for a genteel private residence or boarding-house; terms easy to a reliable party. Address D. A. NICHOLAS, Box No. 10 Post Office, Flanders, Morris County, N. J.

THE MOST DESIRABLE AND EXTENSIVE residence, situated in the very heart of New-Haven, for sale or exchange on exceedingly favorable terms and price; one and one-half acres of ground, fine barn, hennery, gardener's house, graperies, &c. Address P. R. C., owner, Astor House, New-York.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, LONG ISLAND—Three houses, eight to thirteen rooms; ample grounds; twelve minutes by horse cars from ferries; will be rented low to desirable tenants. Apply to J. H. HOPKINS, Ravenswood, or at Globe Life Insurance Company, No. 347 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY-SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS ON MADISON AND 2D AVS., AVENUE A, 71ST AND 72D STS., VIZ:

MADISON AVENUE.—Eight full-sized lots, east side Madison av., between 55th and 56th sts.; ready for improvement.

SECOND AVENUE.—Five lots north-east corner of 72d st.

SEVENTY-SECOND STREET.—Seven lots, between 2d and 3d avs.

AVENUE A.—Four lots south-east corner of 71st st.

SEVENTY-FIRST STREET.—Eleven lots, between 1st and 3d avs.

SECOND AVENUE.—Two lots, east side, near 71st st.

To be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 27,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway.
Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,

By order of the Supreme Court, under direction of S. H. Hurd, Esq., Receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank.

TARRYTOWN—80 70-100 acres of land situate about one mile back from the river on the County House road, and known as Union Heights.

Property commands fine river views. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—A CHARMING RESIDENCE, WITH ONE acre of land, situated on the corner of Prince and State sts., Flushing, Long Island. The mansion contains fourteen rooms, and is replete with all modern improvements. Location very desirable and perfectly healthy, and is in every respect one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of New-York. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and contain many rare and beautiful trees, (being formerly a part of the Winter nursery.) Trains on the Flushing Railroad nearly every hour, day and night, and only two minutes' walk from Bridge Station. Rent to a good tenant, $800, which will include the use of parlor carpets, oil-cloths in halls, and Spring shades throughout. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st., or address ROBERT MORRELL, Manhasset, Long Island.

CHEAPEST RENTS IN NEW-YORK.—123D st., between 6th and 7th avs., five new elegant four-story brown-stone-front houses; every improvement; gas fixtures of the latest patterns; will be rented to desirable parties at $800 per year, and two years lease if desired; only five minutes' walk from depot, and ten minutes from 42d st. Can be seen at all hours of the day.
Particulars at office,
PORTER & CO.,
No. 2,308 3d av., New-York.

FOR RENT—$2,500; FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone residences; portico fronts; cabinet trim on three stories; 71 feet deep; five superb mirrors on parlor floor; butler's pantry and dining-room on same.
$1,200—Three four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, ash and black-walnut trim on two floors.
KINGMAN F. PAGE,
No. 21 East 60th st., and Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.

TO LET OR LEASE, FURNISHED—ON THE banks of the Hudson, to a private family only, for three years, an elegant residence with about ten acres, complete in all respects; lawn, fruit, garden, and a full complement of outbuildings for a first-class residence; house fifty feet square, and contains water, gas, furnace, range, &c., and is a Summer or Winter residence; thirty minutes from 42d st.; there is a dock on the property; fine boating, bathing, and fishing. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—A LARGE AND convenient dwelling; conservatory and outbuildings and eight to ten acres of land in lawn, garden, pasture, &c.; located on high ground, (old Boston road,) 168th st.; a complete country residence within the limits of the City; horse cars pass constantly within one block. To let for a private residence or for public use. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

WEST 45TH ST., 300 FEET FROM 5TH AV.—First-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x55, and bay window; lot 100 feet; to let, unfurnished or furnished, low, or for sale.
Offices No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

HANDSOME HOUSES—FURNACE, GAS, water, ten rooms, all improvements, and half an acre, near depot; rent, $300; large houses, $500; forty-five minutes from New-York by new tunnel. Send your address and I will call. Apply at Woglom's book store, No. 230 Greenwich st., near Barclay, or to ROBT. PEELE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.—TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, the former residence of Mr. J. S. Kendall, corner of Tremont av. and Scotland st.; the house is large, and has all the modern improvements; large stable, fine lawn, good garden, four acres of land; five minutes' walk from station. Apply to H. A. PAGE, No. 66 Leonard st., New-York.

TO LET—IN HOBOKEN, N. J., THE TWO THREE-story brick houses Nos. 259 and 261 Garden st., a few minutes' walk from the ferry; a desirable situation; gas, water, and modern improvements; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of P. ANDERSON, No. 123 Clymer st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at No. 263 Garden st., Hoboken.

TO LET—HALF OF PRIVATE HOUSE, CONSISTing of three parlors, two bed-rooms, kitchen, and use of servant's room, closets, dumb-waiter, range, stationary tubs, &c.; only man and wife in house; rent, $50; immediate possession. Apply at No. 348 West 30th st. between 8th and 9th avs.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house, No. 125 Waverley place; has all improvements; Call from 12 to 5 P. M. Also, the entire dwelling part of No. 76 6th av., corner Waverley place, with the photograph gallery. Keys at McMANUS'S, fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, AT LAKE MAHOPAC—The Kaufman's mansion and grounds; the house contains fourteen rooms, and has all modern improvements, stable, carriage-house, &c.; six acres of land; situated on the lake shore, between the hotels. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

EASTMINSTER APARTMENT HOUSE—Nos. 228 and 230 East 50th st.—Seven rooms (all light,) private hall to each room; servants' stairs; trunk room, janitor; steam heated; tiled main hall; rents $55 to $70 per month. Apply to A. B. OGDEN, 9 to 10 A. M. on the premises.

AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON.—TO let, modern dwelling, twelve rooms, with stable, chicken-house, &c.; an acre of land; near to depot and steam-boat landing. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st., New-York, or WILLIAM WALKER, Irvington, N. Y.

BETWEEN RIVERDALE AND YONKERS, on the banks of the Hudson, one of the most desirable residences, handsomely furnished, with ten acres, will be leased for two or three years at low rent to good tenant. Apply to WILLIAM N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN Lexington av., between 62d and 63d sts.; three stories, basement, and sub-cellar; built for the owner; 20x50x85; will be sold, or rented to a careful, small, private family for $200 per month. Apply to Mr. STERLING, No. 4 Great Jones st.

REDUCED RENTS.—UNFURNISHED AND FURnished. Complete printed lists ready at No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

NO. 159 LEXINGTON AV., CORNER OF 30TH ST.—The four-story brown-stone French basement house, fully furnished, to a genteel and responsible family; a fine location for a physician; the office is suitably furnished. Apply on premises.

A FULLY FURNISHED, FULL SIZE, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone dwelling, convenient to Union square; rent only $2,200; 18th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 33 East 17th st., or No. 4 Pine st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE COTtage and grounds of Philip Schuyler, Esq., situated on the Hudson River, midway between Dobbs' Ferry and Irvington; house completely furnished. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET.—THE FOUR-story and English-basement house, No. 48 West 12th st., in perfect order. Apply to F. G. JAMES & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, A HANDSOME brick residence, stable, and two acres of ground; fine river views; two minutes from depot. Apply to LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house on 34th st., elegantly frescoed, with marble halls, &c., in first-class order, to let, at reduced rent. For permit apply at No. 216 West 34th st.

WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—TO RENT, four cottages on the shore, furnished and unfurnished; flagged walks to depot; one hour to Wall st. by train or boat; rent $250 to $750. C. B. WILLIAMS, Whitestone.

A FURNISHED HOUSE AT PASSAIC, N.J., pleasantly situated on the river, within half a mile of depot; good stabling, large grounds, and easy facilities for marketing, &c.; rent suited to the times. Address M. ROSE, Passaic Bridge Depot, New-Jersey.

TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—Large mansion, fourteen rooms; stable, &c.; five acres of old fruit and shade trees; on Southern Railroad of Long Island, within thirty-five minutes of New-York City Hall. A. RAPELYE, 113 William st.

TO LET, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A DEsirable two-story and French roof furnished house; location the best; water, gas, &c.; to a good party the rent would be low. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., Room No. 35, No. 111 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—THOROUGHLY furnished; Passaic River, forty-five minutes from New-York; garden, fruits, lawns; fine view; complete order; low rent; three-quarters of a mile from depot.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine st.

$1,400.—A PERFECT GEM.—A THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order; all improvements, fine location; seen from 2 to 4 o'clock. Apply to Owner, No. 332 West 31st st.

THE EASTMINSTER FLATS, BEEKMAN Hill, Nos. 228 and 230 East 50th st., heated throughout with steam, will be ready for tenants on the 1st of May. Inquire of A. B. OGDEN, at the building, or at his office, No. 409 East 53d st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS UNFURNISHED HOUSES, between Madison and 7th avs., on every street from 42d to 59th; rents from $1,500 to $4,000. For permits, and full particulars, apply to B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FRENCH FLATS TO LET—NEARLY OPPOSITE Madison square on East 23d st., three very desirable flats, eight rooms in each; every modern convenience. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NO. 38 EAST 74TH ST.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone dwelling, 20x50x100 feet; rent, $1,300 per annum. For permits apply to B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

ASTORIA, WARDELL ST.—FURNISHED house to rent; thirteen rooms, plenty fruit, near water, modern conveniences; ten minutes' walk from landings. Apply to Mrs. LAWRENCE.

$750 RENT FOR A MODERN THREE-story, high-stoop brown-stone house, with all improvements, and in perfect order. No. 245 East 71st st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY PLACE IN Westchester, one mile from Hudson River Railroad Station, with outbuildings, garden, and farming land. Apply to G. BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE; THE OWNER would like to retain rooms and board with the family. Apply at No. 133 East 54th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with mirrors and gas fixtures, No. 8 West 32d st.; full size; terms reasonable, or will sell.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 11 GARDEN place, Brooklyn Heights, for six months; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 367 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT, AT CRESSKILL, N. J., NEAR depot, good house, eight rooms, stable, three acres; rent, $17 per month. Inquire at Relief Fire, No. 149 Broadway.

TO LET CHEAP—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of dwelling No. 85 Morton st., near Hudson; eight rooms. Inquire on the premises.

NO. 9 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR BROADway—Three-story brick, basement and attic, 25x55, besides laundry. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 607 5TH AV. APPLY TO W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

THE PARLORS AND BASEMENT OF THE house No. 324 2d av. to let; rent, $60.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
Broad and Wall sts.

RENTS MODERATE.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

RARE CHANCE.

Offices to let; three rooms, en suite or separately, very desirably located, opposite City Hall; price very low. Inquire in store No. 241 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN THE FOUR-STORY brick stores No. 16 Cliff and No. 241 Pearl sts.; the first floor and cellar of No. 16 Cliff st. and first and second floors of No. 241 Pearl st., equal to two floors each 28 by 198 feet. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 67 William st.

TO LET—THE TWO LARGE WELL-LIGHTED floors, (third and fourth,) with steam power, in buildings Nos. 543 and 545 West 21st st., 50x60 feet. Possession May 1. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

THE MOST DESIRABLE BUSINESS LOCAtion in New-York, corner 5th av. and 22d st., at the junction of Broadway, to let; possession immediate; the first floor is paved with marble; 100 feet deep; basement same size. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st.

TO LEASE—NO. 718 BROADWAY, STORE ABOUT 25x100, with basement and sub-cellar; also, third and fourth lofts, about 50x100; can be leased together or separately on favorable terms. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

SPLENDID OFFICES.
To rent at No. 245 Broadway, opposite City Hall Park, with all conveniences.
ORANGE JUDD CO., No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR LEASE—NO. 44 Wooster st.; suitable for work-shops, stable, &c.; has twenty stalls, gas, and water, and in good order. Address A. BLEAKLEY, 11th av. and 101st st.

TO LET—THE WELL-KNOWN FURNITURE sales-room and warehouse, No. 3 Leroy place, (Bleecker st., near Broadway,) is offered on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—NO. 706 BROADWAY, STORE AND basement, about 25x130; well lighted, and in good order; can be rented at a low price, with immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE.—THE FOUR SPACIOUS AND ELEgant lofts No. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's,) size about 37x100. For terms and particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—A WINDOW ON 6TH AV., BETWEEN 33d and 34th sts., for gentlemen's furnishing goods. Apply at No. 559 6th av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES OLWELL, JOHN E. McWHORTER, and HENRY E. OLWELL, Plaintiffs, against JOSEPH H. CARR, Defendant.—Summons for a Money Demand on Contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the above complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and forty-two dollars, ($642,) with interest from the 13th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated April 5, 1876.
JAMES A. OLWELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

To the defendant, JOSEPH H. CARR: Take notice that the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of April, 1876.—Dated April 6, 1876.
JAMES A. OLWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
ap8-1aw6wS* No. 52 William st., New-York.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM, NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE.—$1 20 per gallon; less than three quarts, 40c. per quart; retailers and churches, 25c. per quart. Cream shipped anywhere out of town.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
NEW LINE.
THIS NEW RAILROAD ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA WILL
BE OPEN FOR TRAVEL
ON MONDAY, MAY 1, 1876,
WITH FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY,
EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

Trains leave New-York from the station of the
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
foot of Liberty st., North River,
at 7:15, 9 A. M.; 1:30, 4, 6 P. M.

Station in Philadelphia, at North Pennsylvania Depot, corner Berks and American sts.

The road passes through Elizabeth, Plainfield, Bound Brook, Hopewell, Pennington, near Yardleyville and Jenkintown, is mainly double tracked, steel railed, stone ballasted, and free from dust, and can be run at a high rate of speed.

Distance between New-York and Philadelphia, 88 miles. Time, about two hours and three-quarters.

By special arrangement, Centennial passengers will be delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.

Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent C. R. R. of N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S
most reliable Servants' Office,
corner 11th st. and 6th av.,
best class of girls waiting for situations.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU.—For families, hotels, &c., wanting good servants, male or female; City or country; also good colored help. No. 138 6th av.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES ONE or two children to take care of at home. Call at No. 158 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman; City or country; is a thoroughly experienced waitress and an excellent chamber-maid; undoubted reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and orderly and a good waitress; can care and clean silver, glassware, &c.; has best reference. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young girl; has lived eighteen months in last place; understands all kinds of up-stairs work; willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent and respectable girl in a small private family; very best City references. Address Waitress, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid or nurse; has the best of references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av., removed from 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl to do chamber-work and washing; City reference. Call at No. 32 East 32d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong and neat young woman; a good family cook; makes nice soups, roasts, preserves, desserts, &c.; good bread and biscuit; superior laundress; reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s Agency, No. 109 West West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE Welsh girl, with good reference; a good cook and washer and ironer; will do down-stairs or general house-work, in either City or country, for moderate wages, if a steady place. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman, very respectable and well recommended; good family cook; good bread and biscuit baker; excellent washer and ironer; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. At Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH PROTESTANT cook who understands all kinds of cooking, boning, larding, and pastry-work, in a private family, where there is a kitchen-maid; understands dressing dishes; has four years' reference from her last employer. Call at Swedish Servant's Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE, STEADY WOMAN as excellent cook and baker; is a good baker of bread and pastry; will assist in coarse washing; is careful and neat in the kitchen; best City reference. Call at No 249 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs., one flight, front.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL OF TWENTY-FOUR to cook, wash, and iron; understands good family cooking, bread, biscuit, &c.; will go to the country; understands milk and butter; a steady place wanted. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, for a place in country or City; a Swedish woman of thirty, with good reference; can do any kind of household work, but wants a steady place; wages moderate. Call at No. 205 6th av., near 14th st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—A WOMan, with seven years' reference, would like a place in a private family; is an excellent cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, pastry, &c. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. Inquire for E. W.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO UNDERstands all kinds of first-class English cooking; soups, pastries, jellies, cake, bread, and biscuit, &c.; we can recommend this woman. Inquire for M. Mc., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of American cooking; has excellent reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wants a few more engagements by the day or $2 week; all the latest fashions; perfect fit guaranteed; reference. Address R., Box 279 *Times* Office.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN Protestant girl, in City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPONSIBLE MAN and wife, without incumbrance; wishes the care of a gentleman's residence during the Summer, or longer and would be willing to do the family washing; have several years' reference from their last employer. Address, for two days, J. K., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Canadian woman as working housekeeper; nine years' reference. Address for a few days S. K., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY FOR A SERVANT to take charge of a house during the Summer. Apply at No. 21 West 33d st., between 10 and 2.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG DANISH GIRL to do general work; has good references; makes bread, hot cakes, &c.; good laundress, but prefers to live where there are not more than one or two servants; City or country. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl to do general house-work in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 426 East 11th st., second floor, front room.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG French girl as first-class maid; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; a stylish trimmer; highest testimonials. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as laundress and chamber-maid; unexceptionable reference. Call or address No. 238 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan (Protestant) as laundress and chamber-maid; City reference. Call at or address No. 434 7th av., near 34th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; City or country; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 112 West 16th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 422 West 40th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; best reference from last place. Call at No. 333 East 25th st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY as governess to young children; can assist in the care of them and their clothing; can take entire charge of them; or as companion to a young or invalid lady; understands music, and is a good reader; willing to accept any position not menial; references. Address for two days A. H., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WELSH Protestant young woman; very respectable and well recommended; competent nurse for an infant or growing children; fond of children, neat in person, obliging, and honest; good seamstress; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl, who is fond of and kind to children, and is a neat, tidy chamber-maid; will assist with washing if required; has very best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON AS NURSE; is capable and trustworthy; very fond of children; is a plain seamstress; will go for moderate wages; best references. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY RESPECTABLE WELSH PROTESTant girl to wait on a lady and do light chamber-work; two years' City reference. Call at No. 252 West 41st st., second floor, front room.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up by the bottle; City reference. Call at No. 117 West 26th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS on Wheeler & Wilson's machine desires an engagement by the day or week; understands dress-making. Address M. M., Box No. 308 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMpetent waitress in private family; understands the care of silver, and making up salads; good City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR A WAITRESS long in her employ. Apply at No. 21 West 32d st., between 10 and 2.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored lady by the week or dozen; terms reasonable; good reference. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st.

MALES.

AT MORISON'S,
Oldest, largest, and most reliable office,
corner 11th st. and 6th av.
Best class of farmhands, coachmen, gardeners, &c., waiting for situations.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant young man; can do plain gardening, mow lawns, and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Address B. C., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man; thoroughly understands his business; is a careful and superior groom, and is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; City or country; will be highly recommended in every respect. Apply at former employer's private residence, No. 39 West 34th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; City or country; would take a job for the season; understands his business; good references; willing and obliging. Call on or address Coachman, No. 231 East 24th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also gardening if required; willing and obliging; best City and country references. Address L., or call at No. 108 West 30th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman; good City reference. Apply or address, for two days, C. B., No. 111 West 51st st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as first-class coachman and groom; four years' references; City or country. Apply at No. 130 West 28th st., W. S.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WHO THORoughly understands both; has the best of City reference; wages no object; is willing and obliging. Address M. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; HIGHLY RECOMmended; safe driver; seven years in last place; married; has no children. Call for J. R., No. 141 West 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A WELL conducted young man; thorough coachman, good gardener; good references from last place. Address D. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN of good address as coachman; neither smokes nor drinks; with reliable City reference. Call or address G. M., No. 30 West 43d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference. Call or address J. B., No. 133 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; good reference. Call at or address Smith's harness store, corner 54th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG married Englishman, as coachman and kitchen gardener, and wife as plain cook. Address R. Jones, No. 108 East 11th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE; IS A thorough, first-class coachman; City or country; best City references. Address J. H., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-RATE COACHMAN; can do all sorts of work about a place and be generally useful; was six years with last master. Refers to W. Watson, No. 62 Wall st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; THORoughly understands hot-house and green-house plants, hot and cold graperies; fruits and vegetables; the general improvement of a gentleman's place; will be found willing and obliging; first-class recommendations. Address J. S., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH GARDENER; MARried; has been four years in this country; understands all its branches; wife would take charge of milk and butter or cooking; are both Protestants, can give the best of references. Address J. M., No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Protestant single man, aged thirty, who can do plain gardening, care horses and cattle, drive, milk, edge walks, mow lawns, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—CAN RAISE ANY QUANTITY OF vegetables and flowers, care a cow and horse; is a single, middle-aged man; can produce City references; wages moderate. Call for two days and inquire for Robert Irwin at No. 123 Cedar st., from 10 till 2 o'clock

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER AND florist; single; well acquainted with every branch of his business, to take care of a gentleman's place; recommendations at hand. Address J., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; eight years' reference from last employer. Address H. S., Kinderhook Post Office.

GARDENER.—ON A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE; IS married, only one child, and understands green-house, grapery, vegetables, &c., thoroughly. Address E. Bohm, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL Englishman as gardener, or farmer and gardener; eight years' reference from last employer. Apply or address J. T. B., care of H. A. Page, No. 66 Leonard st.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG COLORED man of light complexion; has good City references for capability, honesty, and sobriety; for a nice, strictly private family; desires one having a country place on the sea-shore. Call or address S. R. N., No. 159 West 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER IN A PRIvate family; good references will be given. Call or address No. 127 West 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCHman, speaking English, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in waiting and care of silver; can furnish the best recommendations from former and present employers; is willing and obliging, &c. Address J. F. B., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY, A REspectable Protestant waitress and parlor-maid; none need apply who are not willing to go to the country during the Summer. Apply at No. 110 East 18th st., between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, or after 6 o'clock.

WAITER WANTED—ABOUT ONE HOUR FROM City. One who understands the calling and is willing to make himself useful, may address, with references, R. S., Box No. 1,203 Post Office. Middle-aged man preferred.

DRY GOODS CLERK WANTED—IN A STORE within half an hour's ride from the City; the best of references required. Address A. B., Flushing Post Office, Long Island.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT WAITress, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at the Clarendon Hotel, Room No. 21, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS GROOM, AND TO assist at house when required. Apply, with name, address, and reference, to H. R., Station B., New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A MAN BY THE DAY TO HANG PAper. Also, first-class vegetable gardener. Apply at No. 135 Madison av., at 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SWEDISH WOMAN AS waitress. Apply, between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 45 West 16th st.

DIVIDENDS.

No. 82 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, on and after May 1 proximo.

The transfer-books will close at two (2) o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 20th inst., and reopen on Wednesday, May 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this Company, due May 1 next, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York.

A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid at Treasurer's office, No. 23 Sears' Building, Boston, May 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, April 20, 1876.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per cent., payable on and after May 1, 1876.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to May 2. J. H. B. EDGAR, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of Three per Cent. payable on and after the 1st day of May next.
E. BUCK, Cashier.

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid at Treasurer's office, No. 23 Sears' Building, Boston, May 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, April 20, 1876.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on the first day of May next, the May coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

STORAGE.

AT PORTINGTON'S STORAGE WAREROOMS, No. 542 Hudson st.—Storage in separate rooms at lowest rates. Being also in the furniture business, we thoroughly understand the handling of furniture.
CHARLES H. BOHDE, Proprietor.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts of No. 18 4th av. Apply on the premises, to W. L. CONKLIN & SON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

EXCLUSIVELY BOOTS AND SHOES.
No interference with any other kind or style of business.
ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT REDUCED PRICES.
GENTS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES.
LADIES' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES.
IRON-CLADS, a STRONG, SERVICEABLE SHOE for BOYS and YOUTH.
CANTRELL,
No. 241 4th av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. W. J. TUCKER, D. D., Pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, will speak Sunday evening, April 23, after the usual service of song, at 7:30 o'clock.

REGULAR SUNDAY MEETINGS:
MEDICAL STUDENTS' MEETING, 4 o'clock.
DR. THOMSON'S BIBLE CLASS, 5 o'clock.
YOUNG MEN'S MEETING, 6:30 o'clock.
SERVICE OF SONG, 7:30 o'clock.
WEEK DAY MEETINGS:

For YOUNG MEN ONLY, Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, in the parlors, and Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, in Association Hall.

For RECENT CONVERTS and INQUIRERS—Monday evening, 8 o'clock, in Association Hall.

The continuation of the MOODY and SANKEY MEETINGS in Association Hall, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, April 25, &c. of next week, at 8 o'clock.

The NOON PRAYER MEETING has been changed to 3 o'clock, and will be held in ASSOCIATION HALL every day, except Saturday and Sunday.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor, will preach; morning subject—"The Saviour Locally Absent, Universally Present;" evening—"The Esprit de Corps of the Church." Young People's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers invited and welcome.

AT THE FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st.—Preaching on Sunday by the Pastor, Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D. Services commence at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for morning, "The Beautiful Gate," and for evening, "The Door Shut." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome to all.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH.
48th st., west of 6th av.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON,
will preach.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. Johns, Pastor, will preach on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; young people's meeting, 6 P. M. Seats free.

AT SIXTY-FIRST STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by the Evangelist, H. L. Hastings, and at 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Crook, D. D. Seats free.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Grand st., Geo. O. Phelps, Pastor.—Preaching morning and evening. Subject for Sunday evening—"Why Should the Work Cease." Seats free.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE
will, by request, preach on
"THE RECOGNITION OF FRIENDS IN HEAVEN,"
on Sabbath morning, 10:30 o'clock.
Will also preach in the evening, 7:30 o'clock.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Sunday, April 23, 1876, preaching at 10:30 o'clock A. M. by Rev. C. S. Brown, and at 7:30 o'clock P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. G. H. Gregory.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Hours of services: 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D.,
will preach.
Bible Reading at 4 P. M. by Rev. W. HUMPSTONE.
Young men's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
SUNDAY MORNING at 11,
MEMORIAL SERMON.
EVENING at 7:45,
"A LOST SOUL."

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERIAN,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning; services at 11 o'clock. At 4 P. M. Rev. Lyman Abbott will deliver an address commemorative of the late Rev. Gorham D. and Mrs. Rebecca S. Abbott, formerly principals of the Spingler Institute, of this City. Friends and former pupils are invited to be present.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. Sunday-school at 2:30; Pastor's Bible-class at 3. Prayer-meetings Monday and Friday evenings. Strangers cordially invited.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service, Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock; lecture by Rev. W. W. Andrews; subject, "What is Lacking in the Revivals of the Nineteenth Century." No collection.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:45 P. M. All seats in this church are free.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. S. Harrower, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. A welcome extended to all.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7:45 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. C. C. Tiffany, will officiate.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER 5TH AV. AND 35th st.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. J. B. Flagg, minister in charge.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Service, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, CORner 9th av. and 28th st., Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector.—Service at 10:30 and 7:30.

DR. JOHN LORD WILL DELIVER HIS lecture on "Moses," in the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) between 6th and 7th avs., to-morrow evening at 7:30. The Pastor will preach in the morning at 10:30. Subject, "The Ascension of Christ."

DONE!—THE HIPPODROME MACHINE HAS ceased to grind, but Mount Zion survives. Bishop Snow will preach the Word on Sunday, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington square. Subject—"The Little Horn of Daniel's Vision."

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 2d av., New-York.—Sabbath services: Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. On Sabbath, April 23, 1876, the Pastor, Rev. F. H. Marling, will preach morning and evening, on "Lessons from the Hippodrome." And on the following Sabbath will commence a series of
SIX EVENING SERMONS TO YOUNG CHRISTIANS, as follows: April 30—"Abide in Me and I in You;" May 7—"A Young Man's Way and God's Word;" May 14—"Enter into thy Closet and Pray;" May 21—"Not out of the World but from the Evil;" May 28—"He did It with all his Heart and Prospered;" June 4—"Shineth More and More unto the Perfect Day."

On the Monday evening following each of the above sermons, the same subject will be taken up in a free conference meeting in the school-room, open to all inquirers, new converts, and young Christians. Beginning at 8 o'clock, closing at 9.
MOODY AND SANKEY'S HYMN BOOKS USED.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; the Rector will preach in the morning, Bishop Reinke, of the Moravian Church, will preach in the evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER PARK av. and 39th st.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Service of Song, 7:30. Meeting will be held in the Chapel every evening this week. Cordial invitation.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34TH st., near Broadway, Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, Pastor.—Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LEXINGTON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner of 52d st.—Morning, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. Selleck; evening, by Rev. Mr. Watt, of the Union Theological Seminary. Monday evening at 8 o'clock, a Congregational Sociable in the church. All are welcome.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH av.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Punishment; Human and Inhuman." Afternoon lecture at 4, "The Book of Revelations."

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Articles found at the Hippodrome during the Moody and Sankey meetings, await claimants at the office in 26th st., near 4th av., up stairs, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MRS. EMMA F. JAY BULLENE (TRANCE speaker) will lecture Sunday morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30, at No. 55 West 33d st. Evening subject—"Judicial Murder." The murderer and his victim in spirit life. Children's Lyceum, 2:30.

McDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. J. J. Muir, Pastor.—Morning subject—"The Lord our Righteousness." Evening subject—"The Great Difference." Service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MOODY AND SANKEY MEETINGS CONTINUED at Association Hall. See under Association Hall.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—"Black-Board" Class at 2:30 and "Primary" Class at 3 o'clock this day, chapel, 24th st. "Superintendent's" Class, Tuesday, 4 o'clock, in Fulton Street Chapel. "Normal" Class, Thursday, 4:45, in Dr. Crosby's Church chapel.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH CHAPEL, CORner of William, Fulton, and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton st. and No. 58 Ann st.—Preaching Sabbath morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 9th av. and 31st st.—Rev. S. B. Rossiter, Pastor; morning service, 10:30, sermon to young converts; evening service, 7:30, Evangelistic service, preaching by Rev. Dr. Paxton.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
By "COUSIN JONATHAN" OLDE FOLKS,
at the
Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,)
TUESDAY EVENING, April 25, at 8 P. M.
Tickets 50 cents. Children half price.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, corner Henry and Market sts.—Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor. Sabbath services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45. Seats free.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR of Allen Street M. E. Church, (between Delancey and Rivington sts.,) will preach morning and evening. Evening sermon to young men on "Lessons from the Life and Death of the Late Mr. A. T. Stewart." Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., PAStor, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, the 23d inst.; services will be held at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the church parlor.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR of Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., WILL preach at the Fifty-third Street Baptist Church, near Broadway, on Sunday next at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school, 2 P. M.

REV. W. J. TUCKER, D. D.,
of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, will speak SUNDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at ASSOCIATION HALL.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL preach morning and evening in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., near Broadway.

REV. M. S. HUTTON, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner of 57th st., on Sunday next at 11 A. M.

SERVICE OF SONG,
AT WEST ELEVENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
between 6th and 7th aves.,
Rev. W. W. PAGE.
On Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock, singing will be led by Mr. L. P. Thatcher (leader of the Hippodrome choir.) There will be short addresses by Rev. Dr. Booth and other clergymen.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Communion at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11. Preacher, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector. Evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M., with sermon by the Rector on the events of Easter, in continuation of the Holy Week course. Strangers cordially invited.

SUNDAY MORNING LECTURES AT PLIMPton Hall, at 11 o'clock.—April 23, O. B. Frothingham, "The Frail Bridge from Judaism to 'Christianity'!" "Carnal Views of Easter." 30th, "Popular Preaching." May 7, "The Lord's Supper." 14th, "Use of a Liturgy."

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—William Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Subject: "God's Love Proved." At 7:30 P. M., Subject: "A Bible Reading." Strangers invited. Baptism after evening sermon.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY, SUNDAY, APRIL 23.—A special service will be held at the Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr, Thompson st., corner of Prince st., at 10:30 A. M. Rev. Jos. H. Rylance, D. D., will preach.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow, (Sunday,) by Elder Wm. Stuart, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the Speedy Coming of Christ and a Future Life, by a Resurrection from the Dead.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., NEAR 6th av.—Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, D. D., will preach in the morning at 10:30 o'clock, and the Pastor, Rev. Wm. P. Abbott, at 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M. All are invited.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Robert M. Somerville, Pastor.—Services to-morrow, Sabbath, at 10:30 and 3:30. Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Cooper Institute.—Rev. J. S. Willis, Pastor, morning and evening. The public cordially invited. Seats free.

THE EVANGELIST, H. L. HASTINGS, Editor of the *Christian*, Boston, will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, 17th st., between 1st and 2d avs., at 7:30 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. J. H. Lightbourn will preach a sermon, 10:30 A. M. to new converts and professors.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2D AV., BETWEEN 10TH and 11TH STS.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Preaching morning and evening.
All cordially invited.

THE EVANGELIST, REV. H. S. HASTINGS, of Boston, will preach in the Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near 2d av., at 7:30 P. M. Rev. J. H. Lightbourn will preach at 10:30 A. M. to new converts and professors.

UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH, CORNER of East 10th st. Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WILLETT STREET M. E. CHURCH WILL be reopened for public services on Sunday, April 23, at 10:30 A. M. By order Board of Trustees.
A. H. BRUMMELL, Chairman.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.

Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, on "The Elements of Personal Power," at the Reformed Presbyterian Tabernacle, 39th st., between Broadway and 8th av.; TUESDAY EVENING, April 25. Tickets at Scribner & Co.'s, and Pond & Co.'s, Broadway and Union square.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Now open.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE will be open for Summer boarders June 19. For particulars as to terms and rooms address ALONZO FLACK & BROTHER, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

A GOOD HOME AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION for a few boys. Apply to GEORGE FILLOW, at Wilton, Conn., or to H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., West Broadway, New-York.

STUTTERING EFFECTUALLY REMOVED. Confidence guaranteed; abundant reference. Address, for circular, AMERICAN VOCAL INSTITUTE, No. 103 Waverley place.

BOARDING SCHOOL—JOINING THE GREAT Neck M. E. Church, $50 per quarter. P. W. EDGETT, Manhassett Post Office, Long Island.

$175 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; BOYS under 14. Address ALL RIGHT, Times Office

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."—A RELIABLE EDucational Agency of twenty years successful experience in representing Teachers of known ability to families and schools of every grade. Bulletin of candidates for Autumn session now in preparation. Explanatory circulars for stamp. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, FORMERLY INSTRUCTOR in Harvard, desires additional afternoon pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 115 East 26th st.

MRS. MITCHELL supplies schools and families with teachers, tutors, or governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, 67 W. 35th st. Hours, 12 to 4.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Having transferred to **HENRY HILTON** all my interest in the firm of **ALEXANDER T. STEWART & CO.,** the business of said house will be hereafter continued by him, under the same firm-name, with such persons as he may associate with him.
Dated New-York, April 14, 1876.
CORNELIA M. STEWART.

THE BUSINESS OF THE FIRM OF ALEXANDER T. STEWART & CO. will be continued by the undersigned as copartners under the same firm-name.
Dated April 14, 1876.
HENRY HILTON.
WILLIAM LIBBEY.

NOTICE.

This is to certify:

1. That we, **HENRY HILTON** and **WILLIAM LIBBEY,** both of the City and State of New-York, have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a general mercantile business in the City of New-York and in the Cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Paris, Lyon, Manchester, Bradford, Nottingham, Belfast, Glasgow, Berlin, Chemnitz, and elsewhere—in the United States and in the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the Continent of Europe, and in other foreign countries.

2. That the principal place of business of said copartnership will be in the City of New-York.

3. That said business shall be conducted under the firm name of **A. T. STEWART & CO.,** which firm name, it is hereby certified, will be continued in use by **HENRY HILTON** and **WILLIAM LIBBEY,** of the City and State of New-York aforesaid, the said **HENRY HILTON** being the Assignee and grantee of **CORNELIA M. STEWART,** devisee and legatee under the last will and testament of **ALEXANDER T. STEWART,** late of the City of New-York, now deceased, as to all the interest of said **ALEXANDER T. STEWART** in the late firm of **A. T. STEWART & CO.;** and the said **WILLIAM LIBBEY** being the only surviving partner of the said late firm of **A. T. STEWART & CO.,** which firm had business relation with foreign countries.

Witness our hands and seals this 14th day of April, A. D. 1876.
HENRY HILTON. [L. S.]
WILLIAM LIBBEY. [L. S.]
In the presence of HENRY E. DAVIES, J. HENRY WORK.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
On this fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1876, before me came **HENRY HILTON** and **WILLIAM LIBBEY,** to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within certificate, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.
(Signed,) ROBERT PROTHEROE,
Notary Public,
New-York City.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
I, WILLIAM WALSH, Clerk of the said City and County and Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State for said County,
Do certify that I have compared the preceding with the original
CERTIFICATE
OF
CONTINUED USE OF FIRM NAME,
on file in my office, and that the same is a correct duplicate therefrom and of the whole of such original.
Indorsed, filed, and recorded 15th April, 1876, 2 hrs.
In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal, this fifteenth day of April, 1876.
WM. WALSH,
Clerk.
[L. S.]

MR. ARTHUR W. PARSONS HAS THIS day retired from the firm of W. H. PARSONS & BROTHER. The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned, under the firm name of W. H. PARSONS & CO.
W. H. PARSONS.
G. F. HICKS.
No. 74 DUANE ST., April 1, 1876.

Mr. ARTHUR W. PARSONS'S address will for the present be at No. 54 Maiden lane.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 29, at 9:30 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, May 6, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, May 20, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..Wed., Ap'l 26|SCYTHIA....WED., May 10
*RUSSIA.....WED., May 3|*SCOTIA....WED., May 17

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA..........April 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........May 2, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING..........May 16, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO..........May 30, at 11 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez..........Tuesday, April 25
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Tuesday, May 2
*PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, May 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON..........SATURDAY..........APRIL 22
CLEOPATRA..........WEDNESDAY..........APRIL 26

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ETNA..........April 28.
ANDES..........May 9.

FOR KINGSTON (JAMAICA) HAYTI:

CLARIBEL..........May 11.
ATLAS..........June 1.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, May 4
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, May 18
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, June 1

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........WEDNESDAY, April 26, 7:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England...April 22, 3 P. M.|Egypt, May 13, 8:30 A. M.
Italy...April 29 9:30 A. M.|The Queen..May 27, 9 A. M

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates.

Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, April 22, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, May 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, May 13, at 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN...Saturday, May 27, at 8:30 A. M.

from Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN PASSAGE..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN..........Sat., April 22 | MOSEL..........Sat., May 6
WESER..........Sat., April 29 | DONAU..........Sat., May 13

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA AND PACIFIC PORTS, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Curtis, will sail SATURDAY, April 22, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, for Aspinwall, connecting, via Panama Railroad, at Panama, with first-class steam-ships for ports as above.

Bills of lading for this steamer will be signed at No. 93 West st., opposite the pier.

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
NO. 6 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 22 from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, TUESDAY, April 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MANKIN, THURSDAY, April 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON..........TUESDAY, May 2, 12 noon

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

GREAT REPUBLIC..........May 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S.S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, May 2
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, May 4

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, May 2

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 7 and May 28 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..........THURSDAY, April 27
WILMINGTON..........TUESDAY, May 9

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

OHIO..........April 6|INDIANA..........April 27
PENNSYLVANIA..April 13|ILLINOIS..........May 4
*LORD CLIVE...April 20|*CITY of BRISTOL...May 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND..........April 21|KENILWORTH..........April 8
NEDERLAND..........May 15|SWITZERLAND..........May 3

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.
NEDERLAND..........April 21|SWITZERLAND..........April 9
VADERLAND..........May 15|KENILWORTH..........May 3

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent. No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons..........Monday, May 15
J. B. WALKER..........Thursday, June 15

Passenger accommodations first-class.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA..........SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M.
ALSATIA..........SATURDAY, April 29, at 10 A. M

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division, also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

For Dunnellen, 6:15 A. M.; 3:30, 5:00, 6:30, 12:00 P.M.

For Somerville, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, 9:30 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:25 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, and 10:25 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, and 10:25 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16, 1876.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After April 17, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:50 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A.M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS—SALOON STEAMERS WYOMING and WILLIAM COOK, barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Alderney Park, Oriental, Excelsior, Cold Spring, Raritan Beach, and Iona Island Groves. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry.

H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS favorite steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA, EAGLESWOOD, ALPINE, DUDLEY'S, SPRING HILL, MYERS' and IONA ISLAND GROVES, with Barges and Boats of all kinds.

J. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE
DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

CALIFORNIA & NEVADA

MINING STOCKS

A SPECIALITY.

The subscriber will give his special attention to the purchase and sale, on commission, of the above stocks for cash. His frequent visits to and familiarity with the mines of the "Comstock" lode, and his extensive acquaintance in mining circles in San Francisco, afford him advantages of a superior and valuable character.

MATTHEW BIRD,
NO. 49 NASSAU STREET.

REFERENCES—President and Directors Shoe and Leather Bank; James B. Colgate & Co.

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1876.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 11, 1876, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the judgments of the Commissioners of Alabama claims—

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury Department until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 24th inst., and opened immediately thereafter, for the sale of five per cent. coupon or registered bonds of the funded loan of 1881, authorized by the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, bearing interest, payable quarterly, from May 1, 1876, in lots of not less than one-half million dollars, to the total amount of five million eight hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars, (5,883,000.)

These bonds will be sold for gold, and payment therefor must be made within three days after the acceptance by the department of the bid.

Each bid must be accompanied by a gold deposit of two per cent. of the amount thereof, and no bid at less than par, in coin, will be considered.

Payment may be made at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York; and the bonds will be delivered at the Treasury, in Washington, or, if preferred, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, at the expense of the purchaser.

The department reserves the right to reject proposals that are not deemed advantageous to the Government.

Proposals should be marked "Sealed Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, March 10, 1876.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF BONDS of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, of one thousand dollars each, issued under the indenture of trust to the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1876, until and including July 31, 1876, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, viz.:

COUPON BONDS.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
6	416	852	1,682	2,035	2,523	3,351
88	548	942	1,686	2,249	2,749	3,359
110	720	1,187	1,842	2,322	2,955	3,718
215	750	1,232	1,942	2,328	3,086	3,728
278	839	1,581	2,020	2,394	3,194	

REGISTERED BONDS.

Nos.					
167	265	515	666	704	765

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1, 1876. Bonds not presented prior to Aug. 1, 1876, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest, and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing.

EDWARD KING, President.

SEVEN PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, April 11, 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, 22d inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of

$250,000

Seven per cent. "BROOKLYN CITY BONDS for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge," (coupon or registered,) payable in 1906, 1907, and 1908.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for bonds," and state the price offered in addition to accrued interest from Jan. 1.

The right is reserved to reject such bids as may not be considered for the interest of the city.

S. S. POWELL, Controller.

J. H. HAAR, Member Gold Exchange. J. HENGSTLER. R. M. RAVEN, Member Stock Exchange.

HAAR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 45 WALL ST.

DEALERS IN SPECIE AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS FOR INVESTMENTS. ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 9th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 25 until the morning of May 10.

By order of the board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bondholders.

For plan of reorganization apply, stating class of bonds held, (whether Main Line, Milwaukee, Muscatine, or Pacific Division,) to FRED. TAYLOR, Chairman Bondholders' Committee, No. 476 Broome st., New-York. Immediate action is advisable.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on a deposit of five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

VERMONT DIVISION PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.—Holders of the Joint First Mortgage Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, Montpelier and St. Johnsbury, and Essex County Railroad Companies will receive important information by communicating at once by letter or otherwise with A. W. HASTINGS, Clerk of Executive Committee, No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE stock; Home Fire Insurance Stock.

For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

$165,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years, at six per cent. interest, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST. NEW-YORK, April 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of ten Trustees for the third class and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms of the company on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed until the 26th inst.

J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COHOES COMPANY, COHOES, N. Y., April 8, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cohoes Company will be held at the office of said company, in Cohoes, on TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1876, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

WM. E. THORN, Treasurer Cohoes Company.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1876. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., of the 27th day of April, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 17th day of May.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

New-York, April 22, 1876.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1876.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, the transfer-books will be closed on Friday, April 28, and be reopened on Monday, June 5 next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the first (1st) day of May next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 2, 1876.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

VELVET CARPETINGS,	$2 PER YARD.
BODY BRUSSELS,	$1 50 PER YARD
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,	$1 PER YARD.
THREE-PLY, (HEAVY, ALL WOOL,)	$1 25 PER YARD.
INGRAINS, (ALL WOOL,)	75c. PER YARD.
INGRAINS, (UNION,)	60c. PER YARD.
INGRAINS, (SUPERIOR THREAD,)	37c. PER YARD.
OIL-CLOTHS, 35c. PER YARD.	LAST YEAR 45c. PER YARD.

LINOLEUM. TRY IT.
A MUCH SUPERIOR ARTICLE TO OIL-CLOTH.

255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE, AND 83 FORSYTH ST.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMPORTERS of fine Millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michol, 423 6th av., near 26th st.; 200 models, best makers. New openings, constantly renewed, of the finest goods.

AUCTION SALES.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK and others, plaintiffs, against THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY and others, defendants.—Concurrent decrees having been rendered in an action entitled as above in each of the following courts, to wit: the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, the Circuit Court of Cass County, Indiana, and the Circuit Court of Vermillion County, Illinois, and concurrent orders of sale having been issued in each of said actions and directed to me as Special Master Commissioner; in pursuance of said decrees, and also by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in each of said actions; I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Toledo, Ohio, on SATURDAY, June tenth, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M. the real and personal property and franchises of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, comprising the railway of said company, extending from Toledo, Ohio, southwesterly to and through the State of Indiana and to East St. Louis, and to Hamilton on the Mississippi River, and to Naples and Camp Point in the State of Illinois, an aggregate length of six hundred and one miles, together with all sidings, connections and equipment of said railway, all lands and buildings pertaining thereto and all other real and personal property of said company, all equities, debts and demands belonging to the same, and also the right and franchise to be a corporation, as in said decree more fully set forth. Said property will be sold as an unit, and in its entirety, for account of the holders of bonds of said company secured by mortgage dated February first 1873, and subject to all encumbrances prior to said mortgage, and all other liabilities in said decree enumerated. The minimum price at which said property may be sold is one million dollars, payable in cash or in bonds of said issue, ratably, by credit endorsed thereon as in said decrees provided. Said sale will be without redemption, but will be made subject to confirmation by each of the courts above mentioned. Copies of said decrees may be had on application.—Dated at Toledo, Ohio, this 1st day of April, 1876.

J. D. COX, Special Master Commissioner.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE COIGNET AGGLOMERATE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction on the 29th day of April instant, at half-past twelve o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, by D. M. Seaman, auctioneer, certain letters-patent of the United States heretofore duly granted and issued, and late the property of the above-named bankrupt, to wit: Three Letters-Patent given December 21, 1869, to Francois Coignet, being No. 98,033, for Improved Metal-clad Artificial Stone; No. 98,034, for Improvement in Making Artificial Stone and Concrete, and No. 98,035, for Improved Malaxator for the Preparation of Plastic Materials for Artificial Stone and for other purposes; Five Letters-Patent given April 6, 1869, to L. Mangeon, Assignee of Francois Coignet, being No. 88,545, for Improvement in the Manufacture of Artificial Stone; No. 88,546, for Improvement in Artificial Monolithic Structures; No. 88,547, for Improvement in Making Artificial Stone and in Monolithic Structures; No. 88,548, for Improved Mode of Treating and Manipulating Cements in the Manufacture of Artificial Stone; No. 88,549, for Improved Process of Forming Artificial Stone; and one Letters-Patent, given Jan. 25, 1870, to the Coignet Agglomerate Company of the United States, assignee of Francois Coignet, being No. 99,062, for Improvement in the Manufacture of Artificial Stone, together with all and singular the rights and liberties lately owned or enjoyed by the said Coignet Agglomerate Company of the United States in, to, or under the said Letters-Patent and each of them, being all the rights and liberties granted by said Letters-Patent in all the States and Territories of the United States, excepting certain rights in the City of New-York and in Long Island, in the State of New-York, which have been heretofore assigned.—Dated April 7, 1876.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

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SALE OF LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY—Without redemption.—In the Circuit Court of the United States of America, Southern District of Illinois, January Term, A. D. 1876.—ABRAM P. BAYLIS, Trustee, &c., vs. THE LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and JACOB D. COX, Receiver, &c.—In Chancery.—Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree rendered in said court in the above-entitled cause at the Term aforesaid, the undersigned, Master in Chancery, will sell at public sale, without redemption, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in satisfaction of the decree rendered in said cause, at the north door of the United States Court Building, in Springfield, Illinois, on the sixteenth day of May, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi Railway, extending from Center street, in the City of Bloomington, Illinois, to the Indiana State line, together with all its real, personal, and mixed property, of whatsoever nature, including the right and franchise to be a corporation. Upon the payment of the amount bid, the undersigned will execute and deliver a deed conveying said property in fee simple. By the terms of said decree persons having proven bonds of said company before the said Master, are entitled to bid on said property, and in case they become the purchasers for a sum equal to or more than the amount of said decree, the amount of their bonds will be deducted from their bid; in case their bid shall be less than the amount of the decree, they will be entitled to retain a sum equivalent to their pro rata share of the money on final distribution.—Dated at Springfield, Illinois, this twenty-first day of April, A. D. 1876.

JOHN A. JONES,
Master in Chancery, Circuit Court of United States, Southern District of Illinois.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 24, at 10:30 o'clock, at No. 70 Park av., near 38th st., all the furniture, consisting of billiard-table, parlor suits, cabinets, fancy tables, pictures, parlor carpets, dining-room furniture, bed-room suits, &c., &c.; this residence was furnished by the well-known house of Pottier & Stymus in the most perfect taste throughout.

Catalogues of sale at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES,

May 1, 1876, to April 30, 1877.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3,232, 3,237, 3,238, and 3,239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000 fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person so liable who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements, will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the special taxes named above must apply to CHAS. R. COSTER, Collector of Internal Revenue, at No. 1,298 Broadway, and pay for and procure the special-tax stamp or stamps they need prior to May 1, 1876, and without further notice.

D. D. PRATT,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1876.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITHIN TEN MINUTES' WALK OF THE main Exhibition building, and two blocks away from the main line of travel, in a street as quiet as, say 35th st., near 5th av., where all the buildings for a block each way, on both sides of the street are surrounded by pleasant grounds, and, as regards form and situation, remind one of those old-fashioned houses in 4th av., above the Clarendon Hotel. I have taken a most delightful house, containing eleven rooms. I propose to furnish it plainly, but comfortably, including new beds and bedding, and send in my Chickering grand piano.

With competent housekeeper and servants, and a bountifully-supplied table, my family and friends, with the freedom of home, can find absolute independence and comfort when they visit Philadelphia. When not occupied by my family I propose to turn the entire establishment (including board for not over twelve persons) over to parties of acknowledged standing, for definite periods of a single week or longer at $250 per week.

CENTENNIAL, Box No. 115 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

BATH HOTEL, NOS. 39 AND 41 WEST 26TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, suites, and single rooms, large parlors, dining and reading rooms; table abundantly supplied with food properly cooked; a first-class Turkish bath is connected with the hotel, which the guests have the privilege of enjoying, including room and board, at prices less than at other first-class hotels for room and board only.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 204 COLUMBIA Heights, near Pierrepont st.; river side, elegant view of New-York Bay, Jersey, and Staten Island; rooms single and en suite for families; parties wishing cool and pleasant rooms for the Summer, with board at moderate prices, will find this location desirable.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a large pleasant room to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references exchanged. Address for one week, S., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 59 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Elegant rooms on second and third floors, with board; newly painted and furnished; suitable for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16th st.—M. E. GAGE—Second and fourth floor rooms, with board, en suite or singly, transiently or permanently; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 330.—ONE VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms will be vacated by the 1st of May, will be let for the remainder of the season, or by the year, with private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER; PARLOR and bedrooms, with or without private table, or without board; first and second floors as above, from May 1.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To Let—A very handsome second floor in a first-class family house, serving private table only.

NO. 114 EAST 19TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms en suite and singly, with board; central and fine location; transient guests and day boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY furnished; large rooms en suite, with private table, at Summer rates. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

MURRAY HILL.

At No. 13 Park av., very desirable large and small rooms, en suite or separately, with board; references.

TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG MEN CAN have pleasant furnished room, with or without board, or gentleman and wife. No. 227 East 29th st., third floor, back.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with board; terms moderate; references required.

MRS. WILLIS, OF NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., has a suite of rooms to let with board; also, a room for gentlemen; references required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished front room, with or without board; moderate terms for the Summer.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5.—WITH BOARD. TWO LARGE handsomely-furnished single rooms, for gentlemen, at Summer prices.

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NO. 273 5TH AV. HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY renovated, will be open for the reception of guests about April 25. Apply at No. 119 East 23d st.

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A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WILL FIND A good home, with board, at No. 54 West 38th st.

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A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN GOOD style who may wish to reduce expenses can meet with a gentleman and wife who would be found desirable boarders by addressing, with terms and particulars, COMFORT, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN PLEASANT LOCATIONS; City or country. Send particulars and prices immediately, to the BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, No. 737 Broadway. Established 1857. Boarders suited immediately.

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HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND-STORY front room, three windows, hot and cold water, and large closet, to let to single gentleman, without board; also one room on third floor; house first-class in every respect. No. 116 East 24th st., one block from Madison square.

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AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, with private bath and closet; also single room, to let to gentlemen, without board. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

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NO. 27 COMMERCE ST.—TO LET, A NICELY furnished front room, first floor, for two gentlemen; $5 per week: private family.

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NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms without board; second and third floors; gentlemen of refinement.

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ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, AT NO. 31 Madison av., opposite Madison square.

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MRS. M. B. SUMNER,

No. 22 East 35th st., and corner of High and Water sts., Dobb's Ferry,

Having taken a most desirable house at above location, is ready to make arrangements for the year, transiently, or for the Summer. Apply at 35th st. until 25th, where she has some rooms to offer in the same way.

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GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

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ROSSMORE HOTEL,

Junction of Broadway and 42d st.

A NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOTEL; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

TERMS, $4 PER DAY.

Liberal rates to families.

CHAS. E. LELAND, Proprietor.

LELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day.

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A FEW ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single and suites; cuisine unsurpassed; Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st st.; elevator; prices moderate.

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WAUMBEK HOUSE AND PLAISTED HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, B. H. PLAISTED, PROPRIETOR.—These charming and favorite Summer resorts, on side of Mount Starr King, Jefferson Hill, N. H., commanding a view of fifty miles, overlooking the White, Franconia, and Green Mountains, will be opened June 1, 1876. Hay fever, catarrhal and asthmatic complaints immediately relieved by this pure and invigorating air. New and perfect drainage. Send for circular. Address either house as above. JEFFERSON HILL, N. H., April 12, 1876.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—Open May 1; favorable terms for May and June. S. T. COZZENS, (formerly of Cozzens' Hotel, West Point,) No. 149 Broadway.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J., will open for general business May 1, 1876.

J. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BELOCCA.

THIS (Saturday) April 22, at 1:30,
ONLY BELOCCA MATINEE,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.

Mlle. ANNA DE BELOCCA in her great rôle of ROSINA
Mr. TOM KARL..........as..........ALMAVIVA
Signor REINA, BARILI, Miss COONEY, and
Signor FERRANTI..........as..........FIGARO
Musical Director..........MAX MARETZEK

During the music lesson scene Mlle. DE BELOCCA will sing:

(a.) "Si vous n'avez rien a me dire." Romance by Mme. la Baronne de Rothschild.
(b.) "Good Night and Pleasant Dreams"......Wallace

And at the conclusion of the opera the Ricci Valse.

WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 8 P. M.
Last night of the season.
MIGNON.

Mlle ANNA DE BELOCCA, for the first time in America, as MIGNON.

Seats can now be secured at the box-office of the Academy of Music and 114 Broadway. Free list suspended.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SIXTH AND LAST CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 22, 8 o'clock.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Piano.
Grand Orchestra of the Society,
Mr. GEO. MATZKA, Conductor.

Symphony No. 4, in B flat..........Beethoven
Concerto for the Piano, Op. 11..........Chopin
S. B. MILLS.
Overture, "Romeo and Juliette"..........Tschaikovsky
Rhapsodie No. 10..........Liszt
S. B. MILLS.
Overture, "Calm at Sea and Happy Voyage"..Mendelssohn

Tickets, with reserved seats, to be had at Decker Bros., No. 33 Union square, Nos. 701 and 1,164 Broadway, and at the door.

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IN THIS WEEK'S ARCADIAN.

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Lessees and Managers.....Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
Mr. SOTHERN in DAVID GARRICK and
DUNDREARY MARRIED AND SETTLED.
SATURDAY matinée, Mr. Sothern in
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
NEXT WEEK—THE VOKES in their specialties,
BELLS OF THE KITCHEN,
And FUN IN A FOG.

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Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager.

EASTER HOLIDAYS. EVERYTHING NEW.
Miss MINNIE PALMER,
Mr. N. C. GOODWIN, Jr.,

and the entire company in a new melange of Acts, Sketches, Songs, Dances, &c. First time of the serio-comic local sensation dramatic sketch,

JESSIE—JESSIE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY.
MATINEE at 2; EVENING at 8.
O. D. BYRON
in the sensation,
REBEL TO THE CORE,
and full company in
NOT GUILTY.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE MUSIC.

"Kiss Me and Call Me Your Darling," by the late Charles E. Horsley, 35c.; "The Soldier's Return," (piano,) Kleber, 50c.; "When will Baby Pray?" Sherwood, 35c.; "Cora Mazurka," Wood, 60c.; "Blow Wild and Free," (song,) Abt, 35c.; "Robins of the Woodland," (piano,) De Wier, 50c.; "King William's Muskadeers," Konollman, 35c.; "Une Fête Centennial," (Triumphal March,) Muller, $1. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; branch store No. 39 Union square, N. Y.

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THIS EVENING at 8; MATINEE TO-DAY at 2.
The largest and best Variety Combination in America.
The sensational fashionable resort of New-York.

100 Artists.
Scotch Bell-player.
La Minuet.
Triple Clog.
Parlor Gymnastics.

MATINEE TO-DAY at 2 P. M.

100 Artists.
Sculptors' Dream.
On a Lark.
The Elephant.
Trapeze Wonders.

Fresh novelties. Change of programme MONDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

The greatest of all pantomimes. The original HUMPTY DUMPTY.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

CHICKERING HALL.

FIFTH AVENUE LECTURE COURSE.
Dr. JAY VILLERS, MONDAY EVENING, April 24,
"THE HUMORISTS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT."
Tickets at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

MASONIC TEMPLE. 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.

PROF. CROMWELL'S ENTERTAINMENTS.
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) at 2:30 and 8 P. M., PARIS.
MONDAY, at 8 P. M., ROME, THE ETERNAL CITY.
Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

TO-DAY, APTOMMAS MATINEE,

STEINWAY HALL, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, at 2 P. M.
Vocalist, Miss ARABELLA ROOT, her first appearance.

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FOR BOSTON, and all points East, VIA NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, at 5 P.M., daily. (Sundays June 11 to Sept. 10, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st. The world-renowned steamers

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Monday, 24th..	3 30 P.M.	Monday, 24th..	7 00 A.M.
Tuesday, 25th..	4 00 P.M.	Tuesday, 25th..	7 00 A.M.
Thursday, 27th.	9 30 A.M.	Wed'sday, 26th.	8 00 A.M.
Saturday, 29th.	10 30 A.M.	Friday, 28th....	10 00 A.M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, steamboat Jas. W. Baldwin leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday; Thomas Cornell Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays; Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

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FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

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Nineteenth week, 136th to 145th time, of

PIQUE.

PIQUE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1:30.

The predominant sensation of 1876. Magnificent scenes; gorgeous toilets; extraordinary cast: Miss Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Bardenberg, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Drew, Miss Cowell, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Drew, Miss Nunez, Miss Holland, and Mr. John Brougham in their original characters.

PIQUE MATINEE,
TO-DAY AT 1:30.
150TH PERFORMANCE OF PIQUE FRIDAY, APRIL 28.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

The Series of STANDARD PLAYS Combining NOVELTY AND VARIETY, will continue to the end of the present season. The New Comedy-Drama, entitled TWINS, Cannot possibly be acted after Tuesday next, April 25, in consequence of the production on WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, of Boucicault's greatest Comedy, LONDON ASSURANCE, in which Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE will appear for the first time since his severe illness, with

MR. JOHN GILBERT,
Mr. HARRY BECKETT, | Mr. W. R. FLOYD,
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, | Mr. J. W. SHANNON,
Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. J. F. JOSEPHS,
Miss ADA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, and Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

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Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Over at 10:55.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF SARDOU'S NEW PLAY, adapted for this theatre by Mr. John Parselle.

FERREOL is the most exquisite drama ever exhibited in an American theatre.—*Evening Mail.*

FERREOL. Characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Thomas E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, L. Thompson, A. Becks, W. S. Quigley, F. E. Lamb, C. S. Collins, and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, Ida Jeffreys, and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, April 22, FIFTH MATINEE of FERREOL.
FRIDAY, April 28, BENEFIT of MISS KATE CLAXTON.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE opera and all theatres six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

HENRY V.

with the distinguished player,
☞ GEORGE RIGNOLD. ☜
GRAND PROCESSIONS AND TABLEAUX.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THEO. THOMAS SYMPHONY CONCERTS

AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, AT 8,
SIXTH AND LAST SYMPHONY CONCERT.
LAST APPEARANCE OF THEO. THOMAS,
Previous to his departure for Philadelphia.
Soloists: MISS L. PFEIL, Miss KOTZENBERG,
AND A FEMALE CHORUS.

OVERTURE, Leonore No. 3..........BEETHOVEN
VARIATIONS (Theme by Haydn) op. 56......BRAHMS
SPINNING CHORUS AND BALLADE..........WAGNER
(Second Act of Phantom Ship.)
Senta.....MISS L. PFEIL|Mary..MISS KOTZENBERG
SYMPHONY IN C, No. 9..........SCHUBERT

Price of admission as usual. Reserved seats and tickets can now be had at Steinway Hall, and at G. SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway; also at No. 114 Broadway, and at E. SCHUBERTH'S, No. 23 Union square.

STEINWAY HALL. PAPPENHEIM.

MME. MANZOCCHI begs respectfully to announce her GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 25, on which occasion she will have the assistance of the following eminent artists:

Mme. PAPPENHEIM, soprano.
By permission of M. Strakosch.
Miss ROSA McGEACHY, soprano.
Signor FEDERIGO BUGANINI, tenor.
Mr. L. G. GOTTSCHALK, baritone.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, piano.
Mr. A. H. PEASE, piano.
Mr. W. F. MILLS, piano.
Mr. CHARLES WERNER, violoncello.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, organ.
Signor ALBITES and Signor AGRAMONTE, conductors.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2. At all the principal music stores and at the hall.

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JULIUS CÆSAR.
SATURDAY MATINEE! SATURDAY NIGHT!
This week,
with the great star cast, including
LAWRENCE BARRETT,
F. C. BANGS,
MILNES LEVICK,
and
E. L. DAVENPORT.

☞ Reserved seats at matinée, $1. Evening, reserved seats, $1 50. General admission, $1. Box office now open.

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TENTH WEEK—BRASS.
Only abiding success of the Centennial year.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. 68TH PERFORMANCE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8, 69TH PERFORMANCE.
Mr. G. F. ROWE'S Humorous Comedy of

BRASS.

Admission, 50 cents and $1. Reserved Seats, $1 50.

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY will take place on MONDAY, 24th inst., at Delmonico's, 14th st., at 6:30. Tickets, $6 each, can be obtained of the Treasurer, Mr. J. G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway, or at the office of the Society, No. 3 Broadway.

A special meeting for the proposal and election of members will be held at Delmonico's on the same day at 6 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.
Ristori's Medea.
Crime and Justice. Innocence.
Carter's Dog.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! During this month we will dispose of 100 new and second-hand PIANOS & ORGANS of first-class makers, *including* WATERS' at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. 7 Octave Pianos $185. 7 1-4 Octaves do. $195, cash, not used *a* year, *in* perfect order and warranted. 5 Octave 4 Stop Organs, *with* book closets *and* stool *not* used 9 months, *for* $75, cash, *and* warranted. Instruments to let from $3 upward. Monthly instalments received. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. AGENTS WANTED. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL AN elegant Chickering piano, cost $1,000, for $250; a magnificent seven and one-half octave four round rosewood Windsor piano-forte, made to order, cost $1,200 six months ago, for $300; has box for shipping. Call at private residence, No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition; catalogues mailed; instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND PIANOS and ORGANS at great bargains for cash or installments; also for rent until rent pays for them as per contract. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME ROSEWOOD piano, 7⅓-octave, Dunham & Sons, makers; catalogue price, $650; has been very little used; is as good as new; will be sold for half price. Apply at No. 244 East 19th st.

PIANO FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE; price $75. Can be seen at No. 1,461 Broadway until April 25.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD LADIES' SADDLE HORSE, sixteen hands high; must be young, sound, and gentle. Address, stating price and particulars, Box No. 1,222 Post Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME VICTORIA, but little used; pair of stylish horses, double harness, &c. No. 150 West 31st st., private stable.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 128 WEST 18TH ST., two-story brick, 21 by 93. Apply to VALENTINE G. HALL, No. 398 5th av., at 10 A. M. or 8 P. M.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE STABLE IN WEST 29TH st., between 6th and 7th avs., two stalls and plenty of carriage room. Apply at No. 14 West 31st st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at No. 75 John st., this City, on the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., the good will of the business of the late William Sherwood, including the trade mark used on the "Winona T Paper." J. M. SHERWOOD, Executor.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH CAPITAL TO take an interest and act as book-keeper in a manufacturing business. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

SAFES.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE FIRE-PROOF SAFE, with an inside Burglar Proof, with Combination Lock, nearly new; also a new black walnut counter, with plate-glass top, forty-five feet in length, suitable for bank, bankers, or other offices. To be seen at No. 778 3d av., corner 48th st., between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. daily, or inquire of REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 Broadway, or No. 504 3d av.

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THE WATER FRONT.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF CITIZENS IN CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

An adjourned meeting of the subcommittee representing the leading mercantile and commercial interests of the City met yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. Salem H. Wales, President of the Department of Docks, for the purpose of examining the works in course of erection along the water front of the City, and, if possible, devising some speedy and economic plan for their completion. At the meeting B. P. Baker and A. B. Miller represented the Cheap Transportation Company; William T. Booth and Lawrence Turnure, the Grocers' Board of Trade; William H. Phillips and Charles Spear, New-York Produce Exchange; O. B. Potter, William H. Webb, N. H. Beers, and J. M. Requa, Council Political Reform; William H. Guion and Gustave Schwab, from the Chamber of Commerce. Dock Commissioner Wales, in explanation of the object of calling so many of our representative citizens together, said: "The Dock Commissioners assume at the outset, from the high character and intelligence of the gentlemen of this committee, that the subjects to be considered will be fully and fairly investigated. Such co-operation is cordially welcomed by the department. The work to be considered is one of the most important to the present and future life and prosperity of this City, and no class of citizens are better able to appreciate this than the gentlemen here present. It seems to me that better terminal facilities at this port for the convenient handling of merchandise *in transitu*, are pressing necessities, and it rests with you finally to determine what are these needs, and what must be done to provide for them. Wider and better river streets are demanded; improved wharves and piers should be provided. The question is not now what legislation is needed. The Legislature will soon adjourn, and it is not practicable at this late date to carry through any new measures. As a practical beginning, we invite you now to a careful inspection of that district lying between Canal and Christopher streets, that you may see its true condition.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wales' address, Mr. Webb replied that all the gentlemen present were sufficiently well acquainted with the works to determine there and then the most sensible and practicable plan to complete these works. Mr. Wales said that no one could understand, much less be familiar, with the needs and requirements of the Dock Department, except by personal experience and observation. Mr. Baker said that our City was losing a large amount of trade for want of adequate dock facilities. Mr. Potter did not believe that the mere excursion of seeing these docks would lead to a better understanding. The meeting could act just as intelligently without such formalities. The question of how our docks are to be permanently improved should be kept within proper limits—viz., the preserving of what has been done and the practical utilizing of the work. That $3,000,000 of the public money should be expended annually by any three gentlemen, no matter how high their reputations and ability, should not be permitted until the tax-payers had first given their consent. Mr. Miller was of opinion that to a full understanding of these matters the improvements should be seen. The old docks and piers were a disgrace to the City. The Commissioners should be clothed with the necessary power for the proper expenditure of the dock fund. The Boulevard works and Central Park improvements should be stopped and the great commercial City of New-York should be supplied without delay with a proper and permanent system of docks. Mr. Beers said that the question before the subcommittee was this: "Would it be well to stop work or to continue building stone bulkheads in their present improved form?" Mr. Turnure inquired how much money the Commissioners proposed to spend this year, and how much was necessary to protect the work already done. Mr. Wales answered that the Dock Department was organized in 1870 and was clothed with vast powers. The Legislature authorized the expenditure of $3,000,000 annually. Since 1870 the department did not expend more than $5,000,000, and the revenues collected since 1870 amounted to $3,000,000; and as the improvements go on the revenues of the department increase. It would be impossible to spend more than $1,000,000 this year.

The meeting then decided to accept Mr. Wales' invitation and visit a few points of interest along the river front. Pier No. 42, foot of Canal street, was the first point reached. Here a new pier has been built, and now rents for $40,000. The building of the bulkhead has progressed no farther than the driving of piles as a foundation for the concrete blocks. Members of the committee complained of the narrowness of the slips; but Mr. Wales said they were wide enough—that their present size was an economy of water front. Pier No. 50, foot of Morton street, will be built by contract for $45,000, and will, when finished, rent for $30,000 a year at a ten years' lease. The bulkhead foundations are formed by wooden piles, driven about fifty feet below low-water mark. Two courses of concrete block, weighing from twenty-five to fifty tons, rest on the piles. Next comes granite facing, backed with concrete, made in position. This new and improved form of bulkhead can be built for about $225 a lineal foot. Taking boat at Christopher street, the committee landed at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, at foot of Sixtieth street. This was done to afford the committee an opportunity of contrasting the method adopted by the Department of Docks in building bulkheads and the old style of crib-work, which combined neither economy, durability, nor beauty. A new bulkhead was here examined, which had been but recently constructed, and a vertical settling of the bulkhead threatened a general collapse, and it was also apparent that it had recently moved ten feet out of line. This specimen of the crib-work bulkhead Mr. Wales considered as one of the strongest arguments in favor of the concrete bulkheads as approved and constructed by the Department of Docks. The committee then adjourned.

OPPOSITION TO THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

A meeting of property-holders along Greenwich street was held at the Pacific Hotel, between Cortlandt and Dey streets, last evening, for the purpose of taking further measures against the encroachments of the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad. Mr. E. Heath called the meeting to order, and Mr. Chester Wolverton acted as Secretary. After a short debate the meeting organized as a permanent society, under the name of the Greenwich Street and Ninth Avenue Association. The objects of the association are stated to be the mutual protection of the rights and property of its members, by both offensive and defensive measures. Mr. Andrew Little was chosen permanent Chairman, Chester Wolverton Secretary, and John Patton Treasurer. The initiation fee was fixed at $10. Mr. I. M. Dohlman, who was not present, sent his check for $100. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Little, Heymann, and Hall urging resistance to the aggression of the railway monopolists. A committee of two from each block was appointed to solicit subscriptions, and a second committee, consisting of Messrs. Andrew Little, James Sherry, Henry M. Heymann, Chester Wolverton, and Edward B. Haight, was instructed to draw up a constitution and by-laws for the association. Messrs. Little and Patton, who appeared before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly recently in behalf of the association, gave a detailed account of their efforts in behalf of the property-owners and against the further extension of the railroad. The association then adjourned.

YALE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The seventh social meeting of the Yale Alumni Association was held last evening at Delmonico's. The hour fixed for the business meeting was 8:30 P. M., but the members were shockingly unpunctual, and the meeting was not called to order until nearly an hour afterward. There was a very full attendance, including many distinguished gentlemen. Mr. Charles Tracy presided, and there were speeches by Edmund C. Stedman, Joseph C. Jackson, Hon. William Walter Phelps, and others. Mr. MacVeagh, of Philadelphia, was invited to address the Alumni, which he did at considerable length. He dwelt upon the three lessons which Yale taught her children—a wider and more generous culture, a higher integrity in public and private affairs, and a nobler patriotism. He said something of the Centennial, and gave some interesting details of the Exhibition at Philadelphia. After the final speeches the members present gave themselves up to social engagement, which was maintained to a late hour.

THE HAYTIAN CONSULATE.

Mr. A. H. Lazare was recently appointed Consul General for Hayti at this port, and his appointment was recognized on the 15th inst. by the President of the United States. Mr. William H. Van Bokelen, the late acting consul has refused to turn over to Mr. Lazare the archives of the office. Mr. Lazare said yesterday to a TIMES reporter that under the existing state of affairs in Hayti he felt justified in retaining all the books, papers, etc., belonging to the consulate, and he was strengthened in this course from the fact that Septimus Rameau, the late Vice President of Hayti, who appointed Mr. Lazare, had since been shot. Mr. Van Bokelen admitted that Mr. Lazare is legally the Consul General of Hayti at this port, but he said he [Van Bokelen] would also continue to act as consul for any merchant or merchants who may require his services.

A POLICEMAN MOBBED.

Officer Sadler, while on duty in First street, Jersey City, Thursday night, arrested Cormac McCue, who was drunk, and behaving in a disorderly manner. As he was moving off with his prisoner, Mrs. Mary Reilly, a stout-built, powerful woman, came up behind and held the officer's arms while McCue broke away. The officer attempted to rearrest him, when a crowd gathered and set upon him, beating him in a brutal manner. He was powerless to aid himself, because his club was broken by a blow he struck McCue. The officer was knocked down, kicked and rolled in the mud, and his uniform torn into ribbons. He was cut about the head and face, and the blood from his wounds mingling with the mud and dirt with which he was covered, gave him a sorry appearance. John Ward finally came to his assistance, and rescued him from the hands of the mob. McCue and Mrs. Reilly were arrested, and subsequently three others were lodged in the station-house. The prisoners are held to answer a charge of atrocious assault and battery.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A STRANGE REPORT IN REFERENCE TO THE TRANSFER OF CAPITAL TO NEW-JERSEY—THE RUMOR EMPHATICALLY CONTRADICTED.

The following statement was sent to various newspapers last evening:

> "Negotiations are in progress between the New-York fire insurance companies and the executive officers of the State of New-Jersey for the transfer of the entire fire insurance capital of this City to that State. The New-Jersey Secretary of State writes:
>
> 'We will gladly welcome you to New-Jersey, should you decide upon removal, and there is no doubt but that you could readily obtain the necessary legislation here to promote that end.'"
>
> If this arrangement should be consummated, it will throw some thirty millions of dollars into the tax lists of the New-Jersey Assessors. Some of the largest life companies have already quietly secured New-Jersey charters.

Inquiries in insurance circles failed to confirm the story story, and the general impression seems to be that there is no foundation for the report in question. Mr. Stephen Crowell, President of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, said that he had never heard of the story before. He believed that "it was manufactured out of whole cloth," and that there was nothing more than a sensation in it. There was at present, he said, a bill before the Legislature in reference to the taxation of insurance interests. It had already passed the Senate, but in his opinion it could not pass the House. Should it, however, become a law, he was not at present prepared to state what action the companies would take, except that "they would, of course, pay their taxes." The companies, he said, all held their charters under the State of New-York, and they could not make the rumored transfer without winding up their affairs. This he did not believe any large company having such varied interests as the Phœnix or Home Insurance Companies would do. Mr. Leonard Kirby, President of the Globe Fire Insurance Company, said that he knew nothing about the matter. The President of the Merchants' Insurance Company, Mr. C. V. B. Ostrander, speaking on the same subject, said that he also knew nothing about it. "But," he added, "if the Legislature taxes the surplus capital of the insurance companies, as it proposes to do, the companies will be obliged to take some steps for their relief, and will take any practicable steps to secure that end. I have heard of no proposition for the transfer to New-Jersey."

Mr. Henry A. Oakley, the President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the Vice President of the Howard Fire Insurance Company, stated that he was not aware of any such contemplated action on the part of the insurance companies. He expressed surprise at the published statement, and thought that it might have originated from the brief presented to the Senate by the committee that went to Albany, in which there was a statement to the effect that if such legislative action was taken the companies would be compelled to do something in the matter. He was of the opinion that if the act was passed it would have an injurious effect upon the companies. The communication said to have been written by the executive officers of the State of New-Jersey might have been received by some New-York company, but he had neither seen nor heard of it before its appearance in the public prints. The matter had not been canvassed extensively, and in fact, there had been no talk concerning it, so far as he knew, that had assumed any definite shape. The impression seemed to have got abroad, even in the Legislature, that the insurance companies were not paying any taxes. This was altogether erroneous, as the fire companies alone were at present paying between eight and nine hundred thousand dollars per year. The company with which he was connected, the Howard, paid taxes on $350,000 of stock, consisting of real estate, bonds and mortgages, and State stocks. Mr. Oakley would not express any opinion as to what course the companies were likely to pursue, but added that he did not think there was any fear of such action being taken.

Mr. Robert S. Hone, the President of the Republic Fire Insurance Company, was not aware of any such intended move, nor did he think there was anything of the kind in contemplation. The proposed taxing of the insurance companies was no new thing, as the same endeavor had been made three years ago. The act had not yet passed the Legislature, and he was of the opinion that it was not intended to pass. Of course, he knew nothing about it, but thought it was only a move in the interest of lobbyists to scare the insurance companies into spending money.

THE UNDERVALUATION OF INVOICES.

The report of the arbitrators in the case of the German importing firms in this City, who are accused of having imported German woven corsets at an undervaluation for about six years, has been concluded, and will be sent to Collector Arthur today. General Appraiser Ketchum and Mr. J. M. Constable, composing the Court of Arbitration, spent a good part of yesterday in going over the evidence taken in the matter during the three examinations and preparing the report. Mr. Constable stated yesterday to a reporter of THE TIMES that Gen. Ketchum and himself had agreed in their opinions, but would not say what the character of the report was or whether it was favorable to the German importers or the American dealers, who claimed to have been driven out of the trade by the combination, which they alleged existed between the former and the manufacturers in Germany. There was some talk to the effect that the decision of the arbitrators was in favor of the German importers in nearly every particular, but this could not be verified. Should this be the case, the Collector will probably order the immediate release of the goods now held in the public store in Washington street; while, if the decision is an adverse one, he may direct the seizure of the corsets or allow the consignees to take them out upon payment of twenty per cent. penalty and the duties as reappraised.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES.

The joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Gen. M. T. McMahon in the chair. The members present were Inspector General Woodward, Gen. Knox, Major Holland, Major Jewell, Judge Stanton, Robert Johnson, and G. S. Schermerhorn. Judge Stanton, in behalf of the Committee on Finance, reported that he had received a subscription of $2,500 from Messrs. Poppenhusen Bros., and had their assurance that ample facilities would be provided for the transportation of people to Creedmoor during the international matches. The time-table during the meeting would, he said, be made up in accordance with the wishes of the joint committee. On motion of Gen. Knox, the Treasurer was directed not to disburse any of the funds belonging to the committee without an order from the Finance Committee. On motion, it was decided to invite Gen. Shaler, President of the National Rifle Association, and Col. Mitchell, President of the Amateur Rifle Club, to participate in the meetings of the joint committee hereafter. The meeting then adjourned.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT ENTERTAINMENT.

The Eighth Regiment, National Guard, gave an entertainment at the Hippodrome last evening, comprising all the regimental manœuvres embraced in the tactics. The ceremonies commenced with "guard mounting," in which the details were fairly executed. The regiment next assembled with an equalization of ten companies of twelve files front, for dress-parade. The ceremony is one of the most simple in the tactics, and the main feature, steadiness in the ranks, was spoiled by the neglect of some of the members of the companies on the left to stand firmly in their places. Review in line and passage by Gen. Varian followed, in which the same defects were noticed. A battalion drill closed the manœuvres. A special feature of the entertainment was the execution of the reveille and tattoo by the fife and drum corps, which was performed with considerable skill, and elicited a round of applause. Among the guests were Major Gen. D. P. Wood, of the Sixth Division; Gen. Shaler and staff, Gen. Kilburn Knox, Col. Robert Green, and Judge Campbell.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK LIST.

The article in THE TIMES of yesterday in reference to the Reno real estate, second preferred stock, which was sold out under the rule of the Stock Exchange on Thursday, created quite an excitement in the street yesterday, and many brokers expressed the opinion that sufficient care is not observed by the committee of the Stock Exchange before placing stocks on the list. They thought that six months' notice should at least be given, so that members in good standing would have sufficient opportunity to inquire into the nature and character of the stocks sought to be placed on the Stock Exchange list, and a movement to this effect will likely be made at no distant day.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

Two games of base-ball were played on the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday. The first was between the professional Mutual Club, of Brooklyn, and a field nine made up for the occasion. The game proved to be a one-sided affair, being won by the Mutual Club by a score of 17 to 2. The amateur champion Chelsea Club, of Brooklyn, played a game with a field nine. The wind and dust being exceedingly unpleasant, the game was ended at the close of the fifth inning, when the Chelseas came off the victors by a score of 11 to 2.

This afternoon the first game of the season on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, E. D., will be played by the professional Mutual Club, of Brooklyn, and the amateur Arlington Club, of this City. The Arlingtons have reorganized during the past Winter, and have now one of the strongest amateur nines in the country.

There will be a practice game on the Capitoline Grounds this afternoon between the amateur Sunnyside Club, of Brooklyn, and a picked field nine.

The Flyaway Club, of this City, are about to organize a new amateur nine, which will be made up of young players.

ANOTHER SINGULAR SUICIDE.

AN EMINENT MERCHANT DESTROYS HIMSELF IN CENTRAL PARK—IDENTIFICATION OF THE BODY.

Shortly after noon, yesterday, Officer Burns, of the Central Park Police, who was on duty in the north-western part of the park, was startled by the report of a pistol which seemed to proceed from the neighborhood of what is known as the Loch Pond, a shallow sheet of water on the west side of the park, on the line of One Hundred and Fourth street. The officer, who was upon the drive, hurried at once in the direction of the sound, but at first saw no one and no reason for the noise, but looking over the surface of the pond saw a hat floating on the water and the top of a man's head just visible above the surface. On making this discovery he reported the fact to Capt. Corcoran, of the Central Park Police, by whose orders a force of men was at once procured and the body raised from the water. When this was done it was found that there was a pistol-shot wound in the left breast, thus showing that it was a most determined case of suicide by both shooting and drowning, for it was plain that the man had first shot himself while standing on the bank and had then jumped into the water to make sure of ending his life. Capt. Corcoran had the body removed to the Arsenal in the Park, and upon examination found upon it $76 in money, a gold watch and chain, and a safe key, but nothing by which the identity of the deceased could be established. Capt. Corcoran and Officer Burns then removed the body to the Morgue, and the hat having been recovered from the surface of the pond where it was floating, Capt. Corcoran took it to the maker, Amidon, in Fifth avenue, with a faint hope that it might be identified. To his great surprise it was at once recognized as having been lately made for Mr. Dallett Bliss, of No. 91 Park avenue. Having this information, Capt. Corcoran hurried to the house and asked for Mr. Bliss, but was told he was not at home, and that he had gone out early in the morning. In the course of conversation with Mrs. Bliss he happened to come upon a photograph of Mr. Bliss, and the identity of the suicide was fully proved. As gently as he could, he gave the wife the facts in his possession, and it is not necessary to detail what then ensued. When the lady had in some degree recovered her composure, Capt. Corcoran was told that Mr. Bliss was the senior member of the firm of Dallett Bliss & Co., wholesale Brazilian traders at No. 135 Pearl street, which had long done a large business. Lately, however, trade had become depressed, and Mr. Bliss had become melancholy. It is supposed that, owing to some real or imaginary financial troubles, he made away with himself in the strange way which has been stated during a fit of temporary insanity. When he left home in the morning he kissed his wife as usual, and seemed to be in good spirits, but, as insanity has been latent in the family, his strange way of making an end to his life did not greatly surprise those who knew him best. The case has been reported to the proper officials, and Coroner Eickhoff will hold an inquest this morning. It is not probable, however, that any facts in addition to those which have been given will be elicited.

BOLD ROBBERY OF A STEAMER.

THE STEAM-SHIP GARRETT ROBBED OF $4,000 WORTH OF CIGARS WHILE LYING AT HER DOCK.

About four thousand dollars worth of fine cigars arrived in this City by the steam-ship Vera Cruz from Havana, last Saturday, consigned to a firm in Baltimore. A broker named Henry C. Simonson, of No. 2 South William street, took charge of them and obtained from the Customs authorities the necessary order for their removal from the steamer. They were taken by a cartman to the pier of the Baltimore Transportation Company, No. 6 North River, where they arrived a short time after the company's propeller had taken her departure. The cartman gave them in charge of one of the company's employes and took his receipt for them. Another of the company's propellers, the Garrett, arrived at the dock on the same afternoon, and the cigars, together with some cases of preserves for the same consignees, were placed on board for safe keeping, until the Monday following, when the discharging of her cargo would be commenced. On the following day, Sunday, it was found that river thieves had effected an entrance to the steamer during the night, by forcing off a staple on the outside, and that they had carried off every case of cigars, leaving the preserves and everything else untouched. There was a watchman on the dock during the night, but he states that he heard no noise whatever. The night was dark, and there was little chance of the thieves being seen, when they rowed up to the pier and alongside of the steamer. The case has been given to Messrs. Mooney and Holland, detectives, of No. 162 Broadway, and they offer a liberal reward for information that will lead to the recovery of the goods and the arrest of the parties concerned in the robbery. It is a singular fact that the thieves left every other portion of the propeller's cargo undisturbed, although it was composed of valuable goods.

JUVENILE GYMNASTICS.

The closing exercises of the season of the Misses' and Young Gentlemen's Gymnastic Classes took place at Burnham's Academy of Physical Culture, in Brooklyn, yesterday evening. These consisted of calisthenic exercises in marching and in the manipulation of dumb-bells, hoops, &c.; of gymnastic evolutions on the bars, trapeze, ladders, and slack-rope; of tableaux and pantomimic performances. The training of both male and female pupils bore ample testimony to the painstaking care and intelligent system of Mr. Burnham. His academy, in point of perfection of equipment and thorough adaptation to all forms and stages of gymnastic tuition, has no equal on this continent. New-York lags behind Brooklyn in this respect, though Brooklyn hardly uses Mr. Burnham's unequalled facilities for physical training to the extent which their merits deserve.

THE PALETTE CLUB.

The following officers were duly elected at the annual election of officers of the Palette Club last evening: President, Clark Bell; First Vice President, William A. Camp; Second Vice President, Charles H. Isham; Recording Secretary, Prof. Adolph Werner; Corresponding Secretary, Samuel G. Jelliffe; Treasurer, Robert Dunlap; Librarian, George Kirchner; Honorary Vice Presidents, Noah Davis, Oswald Ottendorfer, William Kurtz, Julius Gerson, Julius Oehme, Joseph Winan, M. D., Albert Crane, S. P. Avery; the Council, Clark Bell, William A. Camp, Charles H. Isham, Morris Ellinger, James H. Breslin, S. G. Jelliffe, Adolph Kohn, T. L. Smith, Lawrence Turnure, John Snedecor, Robert Dunlap, Charles H. Maguire, Charles N. Miller, John F. Petri, Adolph Werner, John Elderbin, Rufus Hatch, O. D. Munn, George Kirchner, William Schwarzwarlder.

THE POLICE BOARD.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday a communication was received from Controller Green inclosing the resolution of the Board of Apportionment asking the return of the unexpended balance of the Police appropriation for 1875. It was referred to the Finance Committee. John F. Raymond, a doorman, was transferred to the Harbor Police; for ten years he had been in charge of the cloth and equipment department at Head-quarters, and during that time had sold $400,000 worth of goods without ever having had a complaint against him. A resolution was passed directing Inspector Dilks to take immediate possession of the rooms occupied by the Vaccinating Corps of the Board of Health, which that officer proceeded to do as soon as he returned from the execution of Dolan. Dr. Taylor, chief of the corps, and other officials of the Health Board vigorously protested when Inspector Dilks entered and took possession, but without avail, and after a somewhat protracted and stormy argument the Health officials retired, leaving the key of the disputed rooms in the possession of Inspector Dilks.

THE ORIGIN OF DISPENSARIES.

A paper was read last evening before the New-York Medical Journal Association, by Dr. William S. Ludlum, on Dispensaries. He referred to a paper written by himself, and published in THE TIMES in 1869, on the question of vaccination, and showed by statistics that vaccination is unquestionably of great use in preventing smallpox, or at least in mitigating its ravages. Dr. Ludlum then traced the origin of dispensaries from the first one, founded at Wurtemburg in 1559 by the wife of Duke Christopher, which was speedily followed by others. The first dispensary was founded in London at the commencement of the seventeenth century, and in France at the commencement of the eighteenth. In this country the first dispensary was organized in Philadelphia in 1786. The first in New-York dates from 1791, and in Boston from 1796. Dr. Ludlum concluded by giving a sketch of the manner in which the dispensary business is managed. Some discussion followed the reading of the paper, and the opinion was expressed that the abuse of dispensary privileges might be prevented by a small charge being made to each patient, as is done in some of the London establishments. Dr. Sill, of Brooklyn, said this had been tried in one of the dispensaries here, and had been found to work well. It was, however, stated that no charge can be legally made in the New-York dispensaries, as this would be a violation of their charters.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John McGowan, aged eight years, of No. 783 Tenth avenue, fell from a lumber pile yesterday and fractured his skull.

The musical programme of Easter Day will be repeated at Christ Church, Thirty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, to-morrow.

The funeral of Francis Tillou, the well-known real estate lawyer, took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 43 West Twenty-ninth street.

The applicants for silver coin at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were more numerous than on the preceding day. The amount paid out was $19,000, to 190 persons.

A drowned man, aged about forty-five years, was found yesterday at the foot of Twenty-third street, East River, and removed to the Morgue by the Police. The Coroners were notified.

Mr. Amos M. Atwell, a member of the Produce Exchange, has been suspended by the Board of Managers from the privileges of the Exchange for thirty days for nonfulfillment of a contract.

The Aldermanic Committee, appointed to hear the views of the ship-owners who signed a petition against appropriating money to complete the Brooklyn bridge, will meet at noon to-day in the City Hall.

It is said that the friends of Thomas Cooper Campbell are now urging the Mayor to nominate him for Police Commissioner in place of Mr. Voorhis, whose term will expire on May 1, but the Mayor has not yet selected a candidate.

The Empress of Brazil and suite visited the Catholic Protectory at Westchester yesterday morning, and afterward drove through Central Park. In the evening the party attended the "Frog Opera" at the Union League Theatre.

John Lee, aged four years, of No. 508 East Sixteenth street, was run over yesterday afternoon by car No. 43 of the Dry Dock Line, at Sixteenth street and Avenue A, and killed. The driver was arrested and the Coroners notified.

Last evening Capt. Van Dusen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, made a descent upon four disorderly houses in Wooster street, and succeeded in arresting fifteen women, who will be arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court this morning.

Mr. White, Secretary of the Stock Exchange, has received communications from the Baltimore and Boston Stock Exchanges, stating that they have voted to concur with the New-York Stock Exchange in adjourning from the 1st to the 5th July.

Col. Borden, Agent in this City of the Fall River Line, states that the only damage to the steamer Bristol from fouling the buoy below Newport on Thursday evening was the bending of an iron wheel-brace, the total damage amounting to $25.

Isaac T. Smith, the Receiver of the Central Savings Bank, filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday his quarterly statement of the affairs of the institution. The liabilities amount to $12,919 95, the same as on Jan. 1, and consist of the amounts due to depositors. The assets include a claim of $3,629 30 against the Ocean National Bank and cash on hand to the amount of $1,190 26, which is subject to the fees and expenses of the receivership. Nothing has been paid out or received since Jan. 1.

During the past week the Police detailed for duty on the ground floor of the Post Office building have been withdrawn, an action which has occasioned much comment. The new building is still one of the sights of New-York, and as such is a thoroughfare. The employes are well able to look after the interior of the Post Office Department, but cannot be expected to guard the 6,000 letter-boxes from the outside. The comments are the more severe from the fact that the property and interests of numerous private corporations are still carefully guarded by the Police, the importance of which can in nowise be compared with the Post Office.

BROOKLYN.

There were 106 deaths in Brooklyn last week. Twenty-three were from pneumonia, twenty-four from consumption, sixteen from diphtheria, and ten from croup.

At a meeting of the American Model Yacht Club on April 17, the date of the opening regetta, at Prospect Park, was changed from Saturday, April 22, to May 15.

The body of the woman found floating at the foot of Hudson avenue on Monday has been identified as that of Catharine Fitzpatrick, of No. 342 Fifth street, Eastern District.

Charles Tracy, alias Charles Dress, was arrested last night charged with stealing $350 worth of property from the upholstery store of Herman & Fisher, No. 29 Ten Eyck street, E. D.

F. H. McDonald, a Myrtle avenue jeweler, was held in $1,000 bonds yesterday by Justice Walsh on a charge of receiving jewelry stolen from the store of Hart Brothers, No. 315 Fulton street, during the months of February and March last.

John J. Armstrong, Francis G. Quevedo, and Henry Ditmars were yesterday appointed Commissioners by Judge Gilbert to appraise the land to be taken by the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company on Gravesend avenue, in the town of New-Lots.

The Bar Association of Brooklyn has appointed a committee to draw up a protest against the passage of the law by the Assembly giving to the Sheriff the proceedings in cases of foreclosure of mortgages, with a fee limited at $34. The bill has already passed the Senate.

Patrick Boyle, George Wilson, William Roberts, and Martin McGowan, who were tried yesterday and the day before for the burglary of the jewelry store of Mr. Billon, on Hicks street, in March last, were yesterday convicted of robbery in the first degree, and sentenced to twenty years in the Penitentiary.

Among the King's County delegates elected last night to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Utica are Hugh McLaughlin, John M. Clancy, Thomas Kinsella, William C. Kingsley, Samuel D. Morris, and John C. Jacobs. Resolutions were adopted in nearly all the Assembly District conventions, indorsing Gov. Tilden for President.

The widow of Patrick Murphy, a former resident of State street, sued James Walker, of No. 47 Front street, for $5,000 damages, consequent upon the loss of her husband, who died of injuries received from falling into a hole in the sidewalk, left open by the negligence of the defendant. The case was tried before Judge Pratt yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,500.

Mrs. Emma Carll, who went to Philadelphia on Wednesday night in search of her son George, who was believed to have been enticed to that city by a man named Dill, returned to Brooklyn at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, having failed to find any trace of her missing boy. She learned on her arrival in Brooklyn that the child had gone with Dill to Boston, and she, therefore, took the 8:30 o'clock train for that city.

STATEN ISLAND.

The tax-payers of the drainage district of Southfield, Northfield, and Westfield, of Staten Island, now that Judge Moore's decision in the County Court is supposed to legalize the former proceedings of the Drainage Commissioners, will take immediate steps to carry their case to the Supreme Court, for further protection of their rights in the premises.

NEW-JERSEY.

A convention of Christian workers, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, is to be held in Association Hall, Newark.

Three cases of small-pox were reported yesterday in a boarding-house on Eighth street, Jersey City, occupied by colored men who are employed in Mather & Sons' ink factory.

In the Hudson County Court yesterday, Thomas Hanahan and Thomas Duggan were sentenced to two years in the State Prison for an atrocious assault and battery committed on Thomas Killeen.

John Hine, a workman employed at the west end of the new Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tunnel, was seriously injured yesterday by the fall of a heavy piece of timber, which struck him on the head.

While Constable Donohue was riding to his home, in Guttenburg, in a car, a night or two ago, some one fired a shot through the window, shattering the glass just above the Constable's head. The shot is supposed to have been fired with the intention of killing Donohue.

The mysterious stabbing of Philip Stone, in Newark, on Wednesday night, has not yet been explained, Stone still maintaining a dogged reticence in regard to the matter. Three Germans called at the hospital yesterday and demanded to be allowed to see him. Their demand was refused, and then they threatened to kill him if they could get at him. One of them stated that Stone had borrowed a horse and wagon from him and sold it, and that that was the origin of the stabbing affray. The men were ordered out of the hospital, and, strange to say, no effort was made to have them taken into custody.

The progress of the work on the new road-bed of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, west of the new tunnel, has met with a serious drawback in the sinking of a heavy stone abutment, placed for the construction of a bridge over the Hackensack River. The abutment rested on piles, the tops of which were nine feet below the surface. A mass of concrete had been laid on these, on which the stone superstructure rested. The weight proved too great for the foundation, and the whole mass sunk into the soft, muddy bed of the river, causing great damage. It is thought that it will be impossible to rear such a massive pile of masonry on such a slight foundation, but even if the difficulties can be overcome a delay of several weeks will necessarily ensue.

SWINDLERS ON THE CARS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF ROBBERY IN CANADA ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

The Montreal *Witness* says: One of the most daring and villainous cases of robbery that has lately taken place occurred Tuesday night on the Grand Trunk night train from Toronto to Montreal. Mr. J. C. Hurst, of Stratford, relates the story thus:

"Last night as I was coming to Montreal on the night train, when a little above Kingston, a man came into the smoking car dressed like a Texan granger, with a gray palm leaf hat and an overcoat buttoned up close. He had a simple air and asked me the distance to Toronto and the time of day. I took out my watch, a gold one, and told him the hour; asked him if he had come far; he replied from Chicago. He said he had been selling cattle, and had been led into a little speculation there with some of those sharpers known as 'three-card' men, and lost some money by them. Out of curiosity, however, he had purchased three of these cards to show to his father. Asking me if I had ever seen these cards, I said no, I knew nothing about cards. Upon that he took them out, saying, 'I will show you something of the way it is done. You just toss up the cards, and if you catch a particular card you win the money; if not, you lose.' He said he had lost in the game, and he was anxious to show me how he had done it, but I declined to play. Just then two other men drew nigh, having the appearance of interested spectators, and wanted to play a game. They put down a five dollar bill, and he put down a five dollar gold piece, but said he did not want to gamble, and whoever won was to return the money. The first man lost his gold piece and it was handed back to him. He then turned to me and said, 'What time is it?' Naturally I pulled out my watch and told him the time. At that instant he made a spring and grabbed my watch. He pulled the guard through the buttonhole, tearing the vest, and made off for the other car. I started after him, but the other two men pounced upon me and endeavored to detain me. I tore myself away from them, however, and ran after the first man. I overtook him in the outside passage of the Post Office car, where he turned upon me and endeavored to throw me over the chain guard. I then let go my hold of him and he escaped. Just before he passed into the first-class car he made a sudden movement, and his hat and overcoat fell off from him, and he appeared dressed in a fine suit of black. I followed him into the first-class car, and found him seated quietly and unconcernedly as if nothing had happened. He folded his arms and feigned to be sleeping. I tapped him on the shoulder and said, 'You are the man I want.' He raised himself up indignantly and said, 'No, I have nothing to do with you.' I told him he must be the man who took my watch and chain. The conductor came along, to whom I appealed, but the man sturdily denied taking it. But when the conductor threatened to have him arrested he handed out the watch. Before we reached Kingston the three men disappeared, though the train was moving rapidly all the time. At Prescott a man came into the train, and took a seat near the three robbers. He feigned to be asleep. But when I came back into the smoking car with my watch, he broke out into a terrible volley of oaths at me for making, as he said, so much trouble about a watch. About an hour afterward a stranger came in, and was about to take a seat near the man who uttered the volley of oaths. I beckoned to him to take a seat further off, which he did. I then went to sleep, but when I awoke the second stranger told me that while I slept the first man took a revolver from his coat pocket, and, pointing it to me, said he had a good mind to give me the contents of it. I requested the conductor to hand him over to Detective Cullen when the train reached Montreal, and he said he would. Since arriving in town this morning I have met twice on the street the man who took my watch. The second time, after looking me squarely in the face for an instant, he darted across the street like a shot. I can imagine no other way by which he could have come on to Montreal from Kingston but by getting on top of the cars."

Mr. Hurst also adds that the profanity of these ruffians on the train was something awful, and complains of the Grand Trunk Company for permitting it, particularly as there were women and children present.

GOLDSMITH MAID.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 13th inst. says: "Goldsmith Maid, the world-renowned trotting mare, will return East in charge of Budd Doble on Saturday. Her career on the turf is believed to be ended. She is now nineteen years old; nevertheless, in her contest with Golden Gate on Saturday last, on the Bay District Association Racecourse, she trotted a mile in 2:19¾, despite the blustering condition of the weather."

THE WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The anniversary of the Wilson Industrial School for Girls, which was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the school building, No. 125 St. Mark's place, proved a very enjoyable and interesting entertainment. Quite a large audience of ladies and gentlemen was present, among them Mr. A. R. Wetmore' Mr. Charles L. Brace, and Rev. Drs. Tucker, Anderson, and Prime. The programme opened with singing and recitations of lessons, &c., by the various classes, after which the audience witnessed the performance of the "Broom Brigade," a novel procession of girls carrying new brooms, and performing the various motions of sweeping, scrubbing, and hanging clothes, accompanying each process with an appropriate song. At the conclusion of the exhibition the audience retired to the parlors, where Dr. Tucker and others made brief addresses. The Wilson Industrial School is an institution organized for the purpose of affording a practical education in the domestic arts of cooking, sewing, &c., to children of poor parentage. Its methods of instruction are nearly similar to those of the Kindergartens, and have proved very effective in developing the perceptions and executive faculties of its young inmates. Under the superintendence of the Matron, Miss Huntington, it has steadfly prospered, and has secured both the confidence and support of many of the wealthiest and most prominent ladies and gentlemen of the City.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, is at the Hoffman House.

Lieut. James M. Miller, United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. J. L. Neagle, of South Carolina, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Roswell Hart, of Rochester, is at the Gilsey House.

Senator Theodore F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

State Senator Willis R. Austin, of Norwich, Conn., is at the Everett House.

Adolfo Ybanez, Chilian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

George S. Bangs, United States Assistant Treasurer at Chicago, is at the St. James Hotel.

Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company; H. B. Hurlbut, of Cleveland, and Erastus B. Bigelow, of Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressman Charles Foster, of Ohio; Lieut. Gov. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts; Lieut. Gov. George G. Sill, of Connecticut, and Gen. James C. Duane, United States Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

DO NOT DESPAIR

Of curing your Piles. DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR is a certain remedy. It also cures Burns, Piles, Cuts, and all skin troubles. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

The approaching Presidential contest is naturally attracting attention, but the special point of interest just now is KNOX'S Spring style of gentlemen's HATS. Their distribution among the eager applicants at No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel is a proof of well-merited popularity.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Mrs. Hening and child, Mrs. Brennan, Miss Louisa Salter, K. Piatsher, B. H. Marks, R. C. White, Richard Hennessy, Jr., J. A. Stout, F. M. Flick, W. H. Wilson, Mrs. S. E. Johnson, Miss Mattie Blass, E. M. Parrott, Robert Donald, B. Zacharias, L. J. Hill, H. E. Wilson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:11 | Sun sets.....6:47 | Moon rises...4:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...6:37 | Gov. Island...7:26 | Hell Gate....8:48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........FRIDAY, April 21.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ship Rhine, Stetson, London, Eng., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Meteor, (Ger.,) Dirksen, New-Bedford, Charles Luling & Co.; New-York, (Ital.,) Cocullo, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, A. P. Agresta; Mary Stewart, (Br.,) McLaren, Cadiz, Spain, Heney & Parker; Anna Precht, (Ger.,) Moller, Liverpool, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Modesta, (Br.,) Tanner, Fayal or a market, Azoris via Boston, Medina Bros.

Schrs. Sea Bird, Flagler, New-Haven, Conn., Rackett & Bro.; Frances, Davis, Jacksonville, Fla., Van Brunt & Bro.; William H. Brown, Jackson, Providence, R. I., H. W. Jackson & Co.; Almira, Hageman, Newark, N. J., Delaney & Waters; Wm. S. Scull, Barrett, Philadelphia, Evans, Ball & Co.; Onward, Wheeler, Newburg, N. Y., Cartwright & Doyle; Augusta, Cunningham, Bridgeport, Conn., Rackett Bros.; Azeida and Laura, Jorgensen, Baracoa, Cuba, Funch, Edye & Co.; Edward Stanley, Dyer, Norfolk, Va., Isaac R. Staples; Hero, Baker, Salem, Mass., Charles F. Robbins; Angler, Berry, Fair Haven and Wareham, Ferguson & Wood; Harvest Home, Perkins, Nassau, N. P., B. J. Wenberg & Co.; William Rice, Pressey, Harbor Island, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Kate Wentworth, Mead, Georgetown, Dem., Leavcraft & Co.; Varcello, (Br.,) Wadman, Londonderry, N. S., D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Barge Baltimore, McCue, Philadelphia, James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Redewater, (Br.,) Richards, Messina, March 25, Palermo 30th, and Gibraltar April 4, with fruit, &c., to Phelps Bros.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston, April 14, via Key West 17th, with mdse. and 24 passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah, April 18, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Bark Norton Stover, Sherman, Cardenas, 10 ds., with sugar to Bastian & Hoffman—vessel to Miller & Houghton. 21st inst., 3 P. M., inside the Hook, was struck by a squall, which broke off jibboon.

Bark Dante, (Port.,) Santos, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to G. Amsinck & Co. Crossed the equator March 17, in lon. 28 07.

Brig Lophema, (of Truro, N. S.,) Maelstrom, Guantanamo 17 ds., with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Mary Knowlton, McKie, Miragoane 15 ds., with logwood and coffee to H. Becker—vessel to R. Murray, Jr. Was 6 ds. from Hatteras.

Brig Willie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Black, Sagua la Grande 8 ds., with sugar and melado to Charles Luling & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Brig Don Jacinto, (of Portland,) Kelly, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Charles Luling & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Was 6 ds. from Hatteras.

Brig C. C. Sweeney, (of Harrington,) Cole, Sagua la Grande 9 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Florence, (of Nassau,) Sarria, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Charles Luling & Co.

Schr. W. H. Travers, Beachamp, Virginia. 21st inst., A. M., while beating up inside Hook against N. W. winds and squalls, the foremast was broken off below the masthead, causing the maintopmast to break and all the forerigging and sails to fall overboard. Saved the débris.

Schr. Tinnickson, (of Philadelphia,) Nickerson, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Charles Luling & Co.—vessel to A. Dayton.

Schr. W. G. Bartlett, Rawson, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. F. L. Richardson, (of Thomaston,) Watts, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to master.

Schr. James Jones, Tilton, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Mary Chilton, Davis, Porto Bello 18 ds., with nuts and wood to Decastro & Donner.

Schr. W. S. Farwell, (of Rockland,) Lord, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Gomez & Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Breeze, Cramer, Virginia, with coal.

Wind—Sundown, fresh, W. N. W.; hazy.

Sld. barks Amalia, for Elsinore; President Sverdrup, for Lisbon; brigs Ida, for Vigo; La Plata, for Cork or Falmouth.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ANTWERP, April 21—2 P. M.—Arr. steamer Kenilworth, (Br.,) Prowse, New-York.

CANNING, N. S., April 19.—Arr. brig B. W. Cochrane, (Br.,) Portland.

CARDENAS, April 19.—Arr. schr. R. W. Brown, Smith, Pascagoula.

April 19.—Sld. brig C. A. Sparks, Bradley, N. of Hatteras; schrs. J. H. Hancock, Eldridge, do.; E. H. Herrman, Herrman, do.

CIENFUEGOS, April 19.—Sld. schr. S. F. Seabury, Trim, New-York; brig John Wesley, New-York.

HALIFAX, April 21.—Arr. steamer George Cromwell, Bacon, from New-York; brig Jane E. Hale, from Boston; schr. Mathilda M., from New-York.

April 20.—Arr. brigs Kenneth, (Br.,) Deegan, from Boston; Eureka, (Br.,) Wilson, do.; Bertha, (Br.,) do.

HAVANA, April 20.—Arr. steamer Colon, Griffin, Aspinwall.

April 20.—Sld. steamer C. W. Lord, Colton, New-Orleans; W. G. Harris, Morgan, Indianola; bark Walter Armington, Jr., Hooper, Lewes, Del.; brigs Jessie Rhynas, Tucker, Philadelphia; Ysidora Rionda, (Br.,) Plummer, Wilmington, N. C.; Annie W. Goddard, (Br.,) Lewis, New-York; Havana, Meyer, do.

April 20.—Also arr. bark H. J. Libby, Brooks, from Glasgow.

April 21.—Sld. bark Sarah, (Br.,) Tilly, New-York; schr. Joven Pepe, Coll, (Span.,) Brazos, Texas.

LOCKPORT, N. S., April 20.—Arr. schr. Ranger, from St. Martins.

MATANZAS, April 20.—Arr. bark R. W. Griffiths, (Br.,) Drummond, New-York; brig Clara J. Adams, McFadden, Boston.

Sld. brigs Star, Cook, N. of Hatteras; Ethel, Bolton, (Br.,) Haney, do.

19th.—Arr. schr. B. J. Willard, Woodbury, New-York.

SAGUA, April 19.—Arr. Abbie N. Franklin, Gross, St. Thomas; Edward Albro, (Br.,) Grant, New-York.

Sld. 15th.—bark R. H. Purington, Crossley, Boston; schr. Alice Burnham, Baxter, N. of Hatteras; 19th, bark Fanny Lewis, (Br.,) Edwards, N. of Hatteras.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 21.—Arr. ship William, (Br.,) Journey, New-York; brig Anna McKnight, Portland; schrs. Madagascar, do.; Orcilla, Boston.

Cld. 20th, brig Louisa, (Br.,) Halifax; schrs. Ancona, Kilrush; E. M. Sawyer, Philadelphia.

WINDSOR, N. S., April 10.—Sld. schr. W. & H. Wotherspoon, New-York.

13th.—Schr. J. A. Hatfield, do.

15th.—Schr. H. T. Townsend, Baltimore.

18th.—Schr. Bagaduce, Richmond.

19th.—Schr. Viola May, Newberg.

20th.—Schr. Addie Ryerson, Wilmington.

YARMOUTH, N. S., April 20.—Arr. steamer Dominion, Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 21.—Sld. April 20, Luigia R., Bremen; Sandvick, Milan, Canessa, Madre.

Arr. 19th, Erminia, P. E. H. Duvall; 20th, Sigrid, (at Queenstown,) Bessie Parker, (at Dublin,) Cleopatra, Challenge, Annie Williams, Andrew Johnson, Zio Pellegro, George Moon, Konigin Augusta, Sassello, Henrietta, (Capt. Holby,) Mary P. Kitchen; 21st, Brazilian, Brothers, St. Peter, (all three at Falmouth,) Eliza Keith, Ella Die Peene, British King, Iris, Carnarvonshire, Tabor, Abercarne, Gilroy, Kate Covert, Carisca, Western Shore, J. W. Coffin, Herbert Black, Lino Sara.

QUEENSTOWN, April 21.—The White Star steamer Baltic left here for New-York at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, April 21.—The Inman Line steamer City of Richmond, Capt. Brooks, from New-York April 13, arr. here at 7:30 this evening.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, April 21.—Spanish Gold, 228@228½. Exchange—On the United States, 60 days, currency, 7½@7 discount; short sight, 6½@5½ discount; 60 days, gold, 4@4½ premium; on London, 17@18 premium; on Paris, 3¾@4¼ premium.

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One of the oldest and most reliable remedies in the world for the cure of coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza, croup, whooping cough, hoarseness, liver complaint, pains or soreness in the chest or side, bleeding at the lungs, and every affection of the throat, lungs, and chest, including consumption.

Unsolicited Testimony.

FAIRFIELD, Me., April 28, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: Seeing numerous certificates in the *Maine Farmer* indorsing the merits of the great lung remedy, WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I am induced and I take great pleasure in giving publicity to the great cure it accomplished in my family in the year 1856. During the Summer of that year my son, Henry A. Archer, now Postmaster in this place, was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, weakness of lungs, and general debility, so much so that our family physician declared him to have a "seated consumption." He was under medical treatment for a number of months, but received no benefit from it. At length, from the solicitation of himself and others, I was induced to purchase one bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which benefited him so much I obtained another, which in a short time restored him to his usual state of health. I can safely recommend this remedy to others in like condition, for it is, I think, all it purports to be—THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY FOR THE TIMES!

The above statement, gentlemen, is my *voluntary* offering to you in favor of your Balsam, and is at your disposal. As ever, yours,

ANDREW ARCHER.

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper. FIFTY CENTS AND ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, No. 86 Harrison av., Boston, and sold by dealers generally.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—ONE EIGHT-SPRING landau; one eight-spring Victoria, with seat behind; three carriages, one as good as new, and are sold for want of stable room. They were made by Binder & Co., Paris, and can be seen at No. 27 East 40th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

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and complete by using PYLE'S O. K. SOAP. It is the best thing made for this purpose, and is so acknowledged by all that try it. In fact, there is no Soap that compares with it for general family use. Sold by grocers everywhere, delivered by the box in all parts of this City and Brooklyn.

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